THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

VOL. XXXVI NO. 70 | COPYRIGHT 1944 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY | BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1944 | ** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

U. S. Forces Still Batter Truk; Nazis Evacuate Staraya Russa; House Backs Antisubsidy Veto

Airport Expansion Begins; Army Nears Full Strength; Charter No Help to Enemy

The World's Day—February 18, 1944

Boston: Work Started on New Airport Runway

Work on expansion of the Logan International Airport was begun today when Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill set in motion the pumps on a dredge which will handle 4,000,000 cubic yards of hydraulic fill to develop a new 7,000-foot runway and extend an existing runway. [Page 4.]

Taking over of idle Lowell, Mass., ordnance plant by the General Electric Company will provide work for 1,500 people by July 1.

First U. S. Marine recruited in England, Robert Harris, formerly a resident of Lynnfield, Mass., will undergo recruit training in United States. [Page 4.]

Four "Quiz Kids" learned more answers about early American history today on a tour of Boston and its environs as guests of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Commissioner of Police. They will appear in a program to help the sale of War Bonds Sunday evening at Symphony Hall. [Page 2.]

Survey of Boston's potential war workers will be made for the Mayor's Committee to see whether enough new workers are likely to be found to lift Boston out of Group II as an area of labor stringency. [Page 2.]

Washington: Army Nears Scheduled Maximum

The Army is approaching its scheduled maximum of 7,700,000 members, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson reported. The "primary need now is for combat replacements," he said.

Resignation of Mark O'Dea as Director of Public Relations for the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration was announced by the Commission. President of O'Dea, Sheldon & Co., New York advertising firm, he came to the Capital in August, 1941. He announced no future plans, other than a "furlough" from the war effort.

Better wearing quality in waterproof rubber footwear offsets an increase in the new retail price ceiling, the OPA announced. Rubbers, galoshes, and rubber boots, now being produced with more synthetic and less reclaimed rubber, will cost about six per cent more than the so-called "Victory line" of such merchandise, the agency said.

Fred K. Hoehler, onetime Director of Public Safety in Cincinnati, was named Director of the Division of Displaced Persons in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In Europe: Charter to Be of No Help to Enemy

Enemy countries will not benefit by the Atlantic Charter. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that the Charter clause opposing territorial changes not in accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned is not regarded as applying to enemy countries. Meanwhile, the European Advisory Commission, screened by strict censorship, is reported to be studying the views of Russia, England, and the United States on the subject of what to do with Germany after the war.

Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio is reported to have reorganized his Cabinet, naming several new ministers and promoting others to full ministerial rank.

Liberated Italians in Southern Italy have sent delegates to a three-day convention of the General Confederation of Labor at Salerno. The Confederation is now being revived after 20 years of suppression under fascism.

The Polish government in exile has drafted new compromise proposals to be submitted through British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, to Russia, but doubt is expressed in London as to whether these will be acceptable to the Kremlin.

The exiled Polish Cabinet may accede to Moscow's demands for a change in its membership and resign, thereby making it possible for Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk to form a new government acceptable to and in a position to deal with Russia, according to reports now current among Poles in London.

In Bulgaria, the Government has called up the class of 1924 for mobilization on March 1.

Prime Minister Churchill's Conservative candidate in a parliamentary by-election from West Derbyshire, the Marquis of Hartington, was defeated by an Independent, C. F. White, son of a cobbler.

Hans Frank, Nazi governor general of Poland, narrowly escaped last month when a dynamite blast wrecked his special armored train, according to an A. P. dispatch from London quoting the Polish Telegraph Agency.

National: Idaho to Consider Soldier-Vote Soon

The Idaho Legislature was summoned by Gov. C. A. Bottolfsen to meet in special session on Feb. 28 to consider soldier-voting legislation.

The freighter S. S. Arthur A. Penn, named for the man who led the 4-H movement in the Midwest, was sponsored at Richmond, Calif., by Miss Myrtle Alickson, former South Dakota farm girl.

Delta Shipbuilding Company, at New Orleans, launched its 101st Liberty ship, the S. S. Rufus E. Foster, sponsored by the widow of the judge for whom the craft was named.

Americas: Peru and Canada to Set Up Legations

The Peruvian Foreign Office announced in Lima that arrangements had been made to establish a Legation in Ottawa and that Canada would reciprocate by establishing a Legation at Lima. Emilio Ortiz Zevallos was named Peru's first Minister to Canada.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Melrose Car Renter Is Preparing To Operate Postwar Aerial Livery

Aviation today has caught up with the chap who used to sing "Come, Josephine, in My Flying Machine."

This means that the future swain who wants to impress a new girl friend may hire a plane almost as his predecessor did an automobile, a tandem bicycle, or Dobbin and a "spiffy" new yellow buggy.

History discloses that it may have been the height of folly for a swain of 1910 to carry out the bidding of the old song, for it was in that year that Claude Grahame-White made his "epochal" trip from Squantum to Boston Light and return for the $10,000 Boston Globe prize, and Glenn Curtiss flew from Albany to New York City to win the $10,000 New York World prize.

According to Richard S. Robie of Melrose, Mass., President of the Driv-Urself Association, this car-rental group is actually laying postwar plans for the rental of airplanes. He said he believed that airplanes would go through the same evolutionary process as had the car-rental business.

Mr. Robie said that the "fly-it-yourself" plane will take up where the commercial lines leave off. By this he indicated that a person could fly into a large airport by commercial plane and then rent a small plane to take him to any desired spot.

"It won't cost anywhere near as much to rent a plane as most people think," Mr. Robie said. "It won't cost much more than the first auto rental."

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Ely May Head Slate Opposed To Roosevelt

Former Governor viewed as dissatisfied with situation and may quit Democratic slate.

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Possibility that former Gov. Joseph B. Ely would desert the delegate-at-large slate to the Democratic National Convention, and run on a slate pledged to a candidate hostile to the New Deal and President Roosevelt, was seen today by persons high in Democratic ranks in Massachusetts.

Although it had been announced by William J. Burke, Jr., Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, that Mr. Ely had accepted the position on the State Committee's slate, the former Governor has let it be known that he has not officially accepted and that he is not wholly satisfied with the way things are going.

The Westfield man's chief grievance appeared to be that the State Committee's slate is unpledged. In 1940 the State Committee slate went to the National Convention pledged to James A. Farley. Mr. Ely also disclosed that he was not satisfied with the district delegate slate announced yesterday by Mr. Burke.

Mr. Ely's well-known disagreement with the New Deal branch of the party—he was one of the first and most bitter opponents of the Roosevelt Administration in Massachusetts—would appear to transcend all other factors in bringing him to a final decision.

Meanwhile, anti-administration forces within the party were lining up a 12-man slate of delegates-at-large including a number of prominent Democrats whose names were omitted from the State slate and a number of malcontents.

Joseph Lee, former Boston School Committeeman and Senate aspirant, who, with Dean Gleason Archer of Suffolk Law School appears to be sparking the drive for an opposition slate, has announced that he hopes the makeup of the slate can be disclosed by Sunday. In any event, with February 29 the final day for filing nomination papers, time is running short and an announcement will have to be made soon.

Either Ely or Byrd

The anti-administration slate, it is believed on good authority, would be pledged to either Mr. Ely or to Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia. Dean Archer, who is taking a leading part in forming the slate, is a Byrd-booster of long standing. Mr. Ely has not indicated whether he would permit his name to be used but it is believed that he would be agreeable.

Should Mr. Ely walk out on the

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

President tells Congress bill would raise cost of living without any benefit to farmers.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—President Roosevelt vetoed the anti-subsidy bill today and Congress sustained his veto.

Less than an hour after the Chief Executive sent a sharp veto message to Congress this morning the House voted 226 in favor of overriding the veto and 151 in favor of sustaining. This was less than the constitutional two thirds necessary to override, so the White House veto was sustained.

The House vote killed the bill without requiring Senate action. Mr. Roosevelt charged the bill would "destroy the stabilization program."

In the face of the President's sharp message the big earlier House majority against food subsidies, whipped up by the Farm Bloc, declined.

The House passed the bill this week 249 to 118, or a majority of 131.

Today's vote whittled the anti-subsidy majority down to only 75.

Called Inflation

The President charged the bill would send up the cost of foods "not less than 7 per cent" and would "not add one dollar to the income of the farmers."

Repeating his July 2 phrase in the earlier veto of the antisubsidy attempt by Congress last summer, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"This bill, like that bill, is an inflation measure, a high cost of living measure, a food shortage measure."

Mr. Roosevelt's message to Congress was sharp and pungent.

Whereas the July 2 veto was about 4,000 words, the present message is about 500.

Tax Message Later

With today's action begins what is apparently a new phase in the relationship of the President and Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt told his press conference this morning his veto message today would be followed by another message to Congress on Monday or Tuesday, dealing with taxes.

Just as Congress has hurled down the gauntlet to the White House in connection with subsidies, so it

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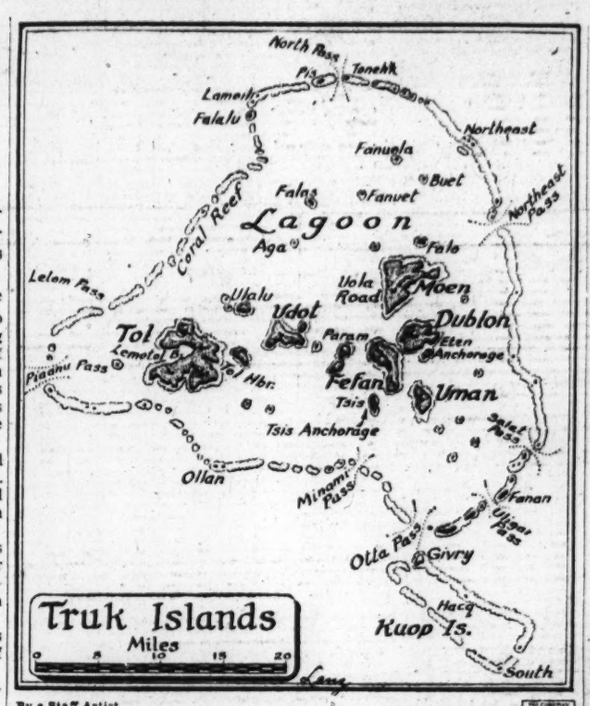

By a Staff Artist

Truk: Target of U. S. Bombers

Detailed map of Truk, Japanese base which the United States Navy announced Feb. 17 had been attacked by carrier planes. Bombardment presumably centered on Dublon, Fefan, Param, and Eten Islands.

Finland Now on Verge Of Getting Out of War

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Finland appeared to have made its bid to Moscow for peace, and although there were indications that its terms were far short of the Soviet demands heavily bombed Helsingfors seemed eager for compromise.

The most informative of censored dispatches from the Finnish Capital by way of Stockholm declared that the question of Finland's exit from the war now rested with Moscow. This dispatch seemed to point to a Finnish proposal to Moscow to break the awkward alliance with Hitler.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 18—Finland's early exodus from the war is anticipated by diplomatic circles here.

Although there is no information regarding direct peace talks, special significance is attributed to the current trip to Stockholm of a number of Finnish leaders, including Dr. Juhu Paasikivi, who negotiated the 1940 Finnish-Russian peace.

It is pointed out that the Finns had better hurry if they hope to negotiate, as with every passing hour their military and political position deteriorates.

During a recent trip to Leningrad I received more than one indication that unless the Finns wisely broke off hostilities and withdrew of their own accord they were likely to be forcibly ejected from Soviet territory in the very near future.

Indications that the Finns may have seen the light in this connection is provided by the fact that Finnish batteries, which during the 29-month siege of Leningrad shelled the town in conjunction with Germans, have withheld their fire ever since the Red Army offensive overwhelmed and silenced German siege guns west and south of the town. According to one report the Finns have already dismantled these guns.

Will Cut Off Finns

The Russians show scant inclination to treat the Finns with kid gloves. They point out that Finland climbed onto the Nazi band wagon at a time when Germany seemed invincible, and in the early days of the attack on the Soviet Union the Finnish press openly proclaimed the intention of extending Finnish borders to the Urals and demanded that Leningrad be wiped from the face of the earth.

During recent trips around Leningrad, foreign correspondents saw plenty of evidence of Finnish shelling of the city, especially in Viborg district around the Finland railway station.

Having cleared the enemy from the entire eastern bank of the Narva River and the eastern shore

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Eggs in Morning, Eggs at Noon, Eggs for Dinner Coming Soon?

"To market, to market,
To buy a rib roast—
Home again, home again,
—Poached eggs on toast."

Patriotic and thrifty New England housewives might well have hummed this little ditty as they toured the markets today. For, with beef supplies beginning to dwindle, and with surplus eggs reaching crisis proportions, they were able, in buying eggs, to purchase point-free "meat" at 40 cents a dozen on a basis of 27 cents a pound.

That may take a bit of figuring, but the fact remains that, if New Englanders are to look forward hopefully to eggs and chickens later this year, they simply must eat more eggs today.

Even now, poultry supplies are short, and firms engaged in this line do not look for relief before mid-summer when the first of the spring hatches will be ready for market. Mid-summer also may find much of laying poultry finding its way to market—with a consequent lack of poultry and eggs later on—unless patriotic citizens help keep the poultrymen in business by buying eggs now.

In Massachusetts, eggs constitute the largest single farm crop. Thousands of persons have their savings tied up in egg production. Present supplies, augmented on every hand by the eggs produced by countless backyard flocks, brought about a slump in the January price to about 24 per cent below that of a year ago. At the same time, the price of feed went up 22 per cent. And the cost of

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

General Eisenhower Too Busy for All But Telek the Scot

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's only social engagements these days are visits to Telek—the black scottie who was his constant companion during the Africa campaign.

Telek is under British quarantine for six months. The Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces in Europe visits him at least twice a week.

When the General came to England almost two years ago, he limited all social engagements to military dinners. Now busy planning the western front, the sandy-haired midwesterner accepts only invitations to military dinners directly connected with that task.

General Eisenhower has notified several exclusive London clubs which have given him membership, that he will not be able to visit them until the war is over.

G. O. P. Faces Bulk of Attack From Within Own Party Lines

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—With Alf. M. Landon, the G. O. P.'s 1936 presidential nominee, demanding that the United States take the leadership in the cause of a world-wide lowering of tariffs, the major Republican policies are today under greater attack from distinguished members within the Party than from political opponents without.

While Wendell L. Willkie, Senators Warren R. Austin of Vermont and Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota, Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont and others are pressing the Party to take a decisive international stand in foreign policy, former Governor Landon of Kansas is bringing his significant influence to bear to reverse one of its long-held economic policies.

Mr. Landon, whose views take on added weight because it is so obvious that he is seeking no political advantage and desires only to serve the best interests of his Party and his country, was particularly outspoken in the speech he delivered last night at Kirksville, Mo.

"Let the high tariff traditionalists in both parties reveal how we can expand our markets without lowered tariff rates," he declared.

"Let them explain how else we can compete after the war with

Continued on Page 11, Column 5

Airacobra Dunked But 'Dumbo' Is There

GUADALCANAL, Feb. 16—Delayed. (AP)—When a Navy "Dumbo" rescue seaplane went hunting for downed pilots in the New Ireland area, Second Lieut. Martin Hannum, South Pasadena, Calif., flew along in his Army Airacobra as escort.

Lieutenant Hannum's plane developed engine trouble and he bailed out. The "Dumbo" he was assigned to protect, picked him up.

Great carrier armada blasts 'Pearl Harbor' of Japan—Nippon convoy decimated in South Pacific—Allied planes blanket air over Italian beachhead.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press and other direct news dispatches

Fighting at Truk still is in progress, according to Japanese radiocasts.

One radio report, coming from Japan via Chungking, China, said that American forces had landed on the great Japanese naval base. Confirmation still is awaited.

Most reports of a landing are based on a Japanese radiocast saying that "powerful mechanized units as well as air power" had been used in the American attack.

Admiral Nimitz reported that the attack had commenced Feb. 16, but gave no further information. President Roosevelt said he had no late reports.

Tokyo described the attack as "strong reconnaissance."

It appears to have been made with hundreds of planes.

The squadron of aircraft carriers was protected by a great armada of battleships, cruisers, and destroyers.

Some 25 Japanese war vessels were reported to be anchored at the base.

Big events are foreshadowed in Russia, where the Germans announce they have evacuated their great northern stronghold of Staraya Russa, at Lake Ilmen.

As a result, the Red Army is expected rapidly to overrun Estonia and the Baltic states.

Premier Stalin announced the complete liquidation of 10 German divisions near Cherkasy just above the Dnieper's great bend in the south.

The greatest air umbrella ever attempted in the Mediterranean theater protected Allied troops at the Anzio bridgehead from desperate German attacks as General Clark's troops launched a new attack on Cassino preceded by a tremendous six-hour artillery barrage of hundreds of guns.

If landings are made at Truk—which is a most difficult island group to attack—or if Truk is by-passed, the United States Navy will be in a position to threaten the whole of Japan's communication lines to Indo-China, Burma, and the south.

Japan's difficulties in the South Pacific have been very largely due to ruptured supply lines. General MacArthur reports today that a Japanese fleet of convoyed transports trying to reach the Japanese garrisons scattered around the Bismarck archipelago is being bombed by watchful Catalinas and Mitchells, which have sunk or seriously damaged six ships and are continuing their devastating work.

The Cassino situation in Italy has been governed largely by the elaborate German system of pillbox defenses, which prevented General Clark's men taking full advantage of the bombing of the Cassino Benedictine Monastery. The present massive barrage is intended to clean out the pillboxes and allow the troops to advance to the Anzio bridgehead, still being hard pressed by German attacks. However, with the help of the great air umbrella, they appear to be holding their own.

Blows at Truk Sap Foe's Grip In West Pacific

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's domination of the "closed waters" of the Western Pacific has been broken with the American naval attack upon Truk.

The daring thrust against this key Japanese base opens a new phase of the war with Nippon.

What Attack Does

It does three things:

1. It directly challenges the Japanese Fleet.
2. It threatens the Japanese supply lines in the entire outer Pacific, forcing them back into the China Sea.
3. It opens the way for direct attack to regain a toehold in the Philippines. In so doing, it brings the Japanese bases in the Marianas Islands within combat range.

Whether the operation is an assault in force—or whether the hazardous task of attempting a landing at Truk actually has been undertaken—is yet to be officially disclosed.

But either operation constitutes a major assault which Japan can ill afford to see sustained.

Truk Base Vital

Varying estimates may be made of the positions which the Japanese feel they must hold at all costs. And by no stretch of the imagination can Truk be included among those bases which the Japanese can afford to lay open to challenge.

Every competent estimate of the ultimate Japanese bastion in the Southwest Pacific includes Truk as one of the keys vital to

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

1,000 Lost, 1,000 Rescued In Sinking of U. S. Transport

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Army has announced the loss of 1,000 American soldiers in the sinking, "due to enemy action," of an Allied troopship in European waters. Approximately 1,000 men were saved but the toll was the greatest suffered by Allied convoy forces.

The brief announcement gave few other details but word from London that none of the survivors had been landed in Britain indicated that the ship may have been bound for the Mediterranean although there is a possibility that the survivors may have been landed in Iceland, or returned to the Western Hemisphere.

The Army statement, which said the ship was struck at night, pointed out that the enemy probably does not know fully of the success of the attack, and that for this reason the date of the sinking was not disclosed.

A number of Allied transports have been lost but never before with such a heavy toll. The Navy disclosed the sinking of two cargo-passenger vessels in the Atlantic, about a year ago, in which 600 of the 900 on one ship were lost and about half of the 500 aboard the other. There were only five fatalities and between 4,500 and 6,000 were saved when the President Coolidge struck a mine in the South Pacific Oct. 26, 1942.

"Military security now permits announcement of the sinking, due to enemy action, of an Allied ship carrying troops in European waters on an undisclosed date. American soldiers in substantial numbers were aboard the ship, which was lost at night.

"In a heavy sea, the ship sank rapidly and 1,000 men were reported missing. Rescue efforts resulted in the saving of about the same number."

Doughboy Awakened By Royal Couple

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Sergeant Wilbur Banik of Chicago didn't leave a call when he decided to take a nap in the bedroom of an American Red Cross Club, but he was awakened just the same—by the King and Queen of England.

"He will think it's a dream," laughed King George, whose party was touring the club. Queen Elizabeth smiled.

"Boy, wait till I write my folks back home about this," said the sleepy doughboy.

Private George A. O'Brien of Cambridge, Mass., was the first to greet the royal couple who spent an hour chatting with American soldiers, Marines, Sailors, and Wacs.

Truk:

U. S. Opens Attack On Japanese Base

Japan's naval base of Truk, crowded with warships, was attacked for the first time in the war on Feb. 16. Official silence left open the possibility that the powerful American aircraft-carrier task forces had prolonged the heavy assault.

The carriers, protected by battleships, cruisers, and destroyers, sent several hundred planes at dawn against Truk, the mid-Pacific guardian of Japan, 2,100 statute miles to its northwest.

One reconnaissance pilot brought back reports of sighting more warships in Truk's 40-mile-wide lagoon than "I ever saw at one time in Pearl Harbor," 3,495 miles to the northeast.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz used the significant words, "commenced an attack," in disclosing that the United States offensive had fallen upon the fortified bastion—some 200 volcanic formations, bristling with guns, dotted

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Boston Plans to Plumb Its Manpower Reservoir

Boston doorbells will soon be rung to find out whether enough new war workers can be found here to meet the demands of local war industry. If inquiry indicates they can, then a big campaign to recruit the needed war workers will follow.

Decision to have a survey made of the available labor here, particularly of the potential women war workers, was taken yesterday by the Ways and Means Committee of the Greater Boston Citizens' War Manpower Committee.

Today a contract may be signed in New York with a leading research organization, the Psychological Corporation, to make the study. One of the members of the Ways and Means Committee, who was going to New York today, was commissioned to close the contract at once.

The survey will cost between $3,500 and $5,000. It will be financed by Boston business interests which want to see the Government's restrictions lifted which are keeping many new war orders from coming into this area.

It was because of the labor shortage here that Boston was moved up last October into Group II of the listing of cities according to their labor needs by the War Manpower Commission. Immediately Government war agencies began limiting the placing of new contracts here, and since then Boston has lost considerable business, it is stated by executives of war plants.

To get Boston out of Group II and back into Group III, where there are no barriers against war orders, the Citizens' Committee was set up at the instance of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin. The survey registers its first major step. The Ways and Means Committee arranging for the survey is headed by Henry J. Nichols, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

"I think Boston has a good chance to get back into Group III," said a Government official today. "With $60,000 to put on a good labor recruitment campaign, even with only 50 per cent results, with control of hiring, with a lot of plants going on the 48-hour week, I believe if only the Mayor's Committee gets going, we could push it over."

First step in the survey will be the sampling of sentiment, carried on by the ringing of doorbells in homes and talks with 150 to 200 individuals. This preliminary inquiry will give the research people an idea of the Boston situation and how to handle their canvass.

Then will follow a much broader inquiry. When this is completed, it will be known just what to expect in the way of response to an appeal to men and women to take war jobs. It will be clear how to go ahead with a campaign. The investigation will take a few weeks.

While the step of having a survey made does not insure that a campaign will ensue, obviously the Ways and Means Committee of the Mayor's Committee would not have determined to spend the money on the survey if it had not felt that there was substantial likelihood of a strong campaign resulting, with a consequent supply of new workers being provided and removal of the barriers to Boston's free receipt of war orders.

The educational campaign, if undertaken, promises to be a big one, using newspaper and radio advertising and other means. Specially trained women war workers will call on other women personally to urge their co-operation.

Similar campaigns have been put on in other cities and have enlisted the workers sought. Government officials today forecast that an educational effort of this kind in Boston would persuade many to go into war work.

How do they look

TOGETHER?

Any coat, plus any vest, plus any pair of trousers may not look so well together. The man who is careful about his appearance knows that. Any fire insurance policy, plus any accident policy, plus any liability policy may not look so well together either, unless it was *planned* that they should go well together.

The best kind of insurance protection to have is *planned* insurance protection. You can have your insurance policies examined and see how they look together with an Insurance Analysis, which costs you nothing. We'd like to tell you more about it.

THE EMPLOYERS' GROUP MAN IS
The Man with the Plan
THE EMPLOYERS' GROUP
New England Dept.
One Liberty Square
Boston 7, Mass.

News Writer to Tell Experiences in Japan

A newspaperman's experiences in Japan will be described by Joseph E. Sharkey, former foreign correspondent of the Associated Press, during the monthly meeting of The Charitable Irish Society Monday evening, Feb. 21, at The Copley-Plaza.

Mr. Sharkey spent eight years as chief correspondent at Tokyo for his press service, and traveled on special journalistic missions to China, Korea and the Philippines.

OPEN
WEDNESDAY
9:45 'til 9 P. M.

OUR DATE-RATER
in

LIGHTWEIGHT
RED WOOL
$29.95

Here's a heart-catcher in the nicest sense of the word. A dress designed with know-how flattery. It's as becoming as a compliment, with bows on the shoulders and hips for a final ounce of oomph. Forstmann's finest 100% virgin wool, and if the red is not along your lines, it also comes in a silvery grey, lilac and aqua. Sizes 10 to 20.

Open Wednesday 'til 9 P. M.

Lamson & Hubbard
BOYLSTON AT ARLINGTON ST.
BOSTON

Quiz Kids Learn More Answers

By a Staff Photographer

They Look Over Itinerary of Boston Tour

In Boston to assist in the sale of War Bonds, four Quiz Kids began a tour of historic sites as guests of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Commissioner of Police, in his office. Listening to Colonel Sullivan tell how General Washington mounted cannon on Dorchester Heights to menace the British are, left to right, Richard Williams, Harve Fischman, Ruthie Duskin, and Joel Kupperman.

Eggs on Way To Top Menu Of All Meals

Continued from Page 1

farm labor—where it could be obtained—also soared.

With all these obstacles, producers were asked by the Government to step up production—which they did. Now, the public is asked to make use of these surplus eggs.

So the patriotic buyer will look ahead during the next few weeks not only to boiled, scrambled, fried, and poached eggs—but to fluffy omelets, angel cakes, and dozens of other egg delicacies. Their number is legion.

Meantime, along with the current slump in beef supplies, lamb has taken a decided drop this week. Pork, hams, and bacon remain about the only meat items to be found in abundance at almost every market.

This week end brings another shopping problem, too—that of using up those "G," "H," and "J" green ration stamps in Book 4 before they expire tomorrow at midnight. Stocks of canned goods are fairly plentiful in most stores, and points have been lowered on many items.

And finally—those kitchen fats you've been saving. They are urgently needed, and they still bring a price both in cash and stamps.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair and Colder

Boston and vicinity, fair and much colder tonight, strong winds diminishing tonight. Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature.

Southwestern Maine: Severe cold wave with strong wind tonight, generally fair tonight. Saturday fair, slowly rising temperature, diminishing winds.

Vermont and New Hampshire: Cold wave this afternoon and tonight. Generally fair with strong winds, diminishing late tonight. Saturday fair with rising temperatures.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Generally fair and much colder tonight. Strong winds, diminishing tonight. Saturday fair with slowly rising temperature.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 7:12 p. m.; height 8.1 feet
Saturday, 7:33 a. m.; height 9.4 feet

Events Around Greater Boston

Saturday

Mrs. Parker will speak on "Gilbert Stuart" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11:00 a. m. Free to the public.

Miss Maginnis will lecture on "Early Liturgical Music" in the Catalonian Chapel of the Museum of Fine Arts at 11:00 a. m., the museum hour for children. Free to the public.

At 2:00 p. m. Mrs. Sayward will lecture on "Egyptian Minor Arts" at the Museum of Fine Arts. Free to the public.

Robert Hall Collins, baritone, and Grace Davis, accompanist, will give a recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Miss Ruth Green will be story teller at the Children's Museum, Jamaica Plain, at 2:30 p. m. Free to children of all ages.

Under the auspices of the Salon Francais de Boston, Dr. J. Marquette of Amherst College will lecture in French on "L'influence Francaise dans l'Orient" at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue at 3:30 p. m.

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Radio Timetable: Page 5

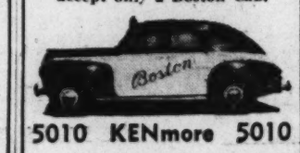
THE
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

GO BOSTON CAB
THE DELUXE WAY

Too many accept public convenience as a matter of fact. Many, too, discriminate and accept only a Boston Cab.



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Quiz Kids in Reverse Action Pepper Boston With Questions

By Zilpha Gilstrap
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Drinking milk poured from Paul Revere's old silver pitcher and having lunch in Revere's own old home are two of the experiences four eager Quiz Kids enjoyed today in a day-long tour of Boston and its environs. As guests, with their mothers, of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, Boston Police Commissioner, the children reversed their usual roles and quizzed Colonel Sullivan and his staff about all the sights they saw in Greater Boston, Concord and Lexington.

Names they had read about became actual realities to them in their extensive tour. Dark-eyed Joel Kupperman, seven years old and famed for his "secret tricks" which solve mathematic problems, ran up and down Bunker Hill (after noting that the battle was really fought on Breed's Hill), just as he had planned when he first heard about the Boston trip. Red-headed Harve Fischman, 13, who is especially interested in American history, wanted to know all about the grasshopper on top of Faneuil Hall. M. I. T.'s dome filled quiet Richard Williams, 14, with admiration and strengthened his desire to train as a structural engineer there in a few years. Pretty little Ruthie Duskin, nine years old, vied with the boys as they quizzed Colonel Sullivan and his staff.

Sunday, at Symphony Hall

They will be introduced to thousands of Bostonians who bought bonds as admission to the Quiz Kids broadcast Sunday evening in Symphony Hall. Participating in the question and answer program will be a local child. The selection will be made just before the radiocast begins from among five top contestants who were judged the best informed in a recent contest conducted by William Filene Sons Company.

The children made friends among Bostonians they met at an informal reception at the Copley-Plaza yesterday. One person they immediately warmed up to was Miss Carol Isaacs, a young employee of Filene's, who has sold almost $1,000,000 of bonds during the Fourth War Bond Drive, despite the fact that she is deaf and dumb. Miss Isaacs rolled up her unusual record principally by an intensive letter-writing campaign. Others present were a quintet of boys from the Waltham schools and Greater Boston school superintendents and their wives.

Give Many Autographs

The Quiz Kids had to sign autographs for the solemn little boys from Waltham, the superintendents' wives, and a supposedly celebrity-hardened newspaper cameraman who declared that these were the first autographs he had ever collected.

Joel clung to Richard, his good friend, and the older boy pointed out that it's not too hard to make out your income tax if you read all the attached papers. Last year Richard figured out his own ["Dad goes along with me on the figuring, of course"], and ended up with a tax of $685. He helped his teacher do hers, too.

Blonde Ruthie fluffed her pink and blue skirts and admitted that she had grown accustomed to quite a lot of picture taking and interviewing. "Of the two, I prefer the latter," she said, her beaming face becoming serious, "because it's much more interesting to talk, don't you think?"

The naturalness and quiet good manners of the four children pleased everyone who talked with them. One matronly woman tried hard to reconcile her wonder at their intellectual capacity and her impression of their complete normality. Looking at Joel, who by this time had climbed onto a near-by lap, she remarked, to her friend, "Thank goodness, he at least loses his teeth like the rest of our children."

Barkless Dogs Jolt Tradition In Tale About Coming Show

Barkless dogs! And thereby hangs a tale.

Tradition — which invariably called for opening a story about the annual Eastern Dog Club Show with a series of "bow-wows," "woof-woofs," and "gr-r-r-r's"—received a severe jolt today.

For barkless dogs — the night worker's favorite animal—will be among the feature attractions at the thirty-second annual Show of the Club which will be held at the South Armory, Irvington Street, Back Bay, on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 21 and 22.

Plenty of Audible Appeal

Of course, there'll be plenty of noise on the side from the more than 900 other dogs of about 60 different breeds which also will be on exhibition.

Although silent in their appeal, Berecke and Petite, the two Basenjis—to give them their official breed name—doubtless will attract plenty of attention, for they are very rare. There are only 27 Basenjis in this country.

Alexander Phemister, of Braintree, who exhibits Berecke and Petite, says that these dogs can whine and growl like any other dog—but, they cannot bark. The first Basenjis, thousands of years ago, he adds, were brought as present to the Pharaohs from Central Africa, and many of them are depicted in rock engravings unearthed in Egypt. In appearance, the Basenjis resemble smooth-haired fox terriers.

Long Obscured

With the decline and fall of civilization in ancient Egypt, the Basenjis fell into a long period of obscurity. During this time, little is known of their history, but it is obvious they must have been valued and preserved in their native land of Central Africa, if only for their intelligence, speed, unique hunting powers, and, of course, their silence.

The Eastern Dog Club show this year is being held for the benefit of Dogs for Defense, official agency for the procurement of dogs for service with the armed forces of the United States.

Ely May Head Opposition Slate

Continued from Page 1

State slate he would be a welcome member on the opposition slate where his political prestige and strength would add much needed weight to the anti-administration group.

Among the prominent Democrats whose names were omitted from the State slate and who might be willing to join the opposition group are former Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly, and Representative Philip J. Philbin of the Third Congressional District. State Treasurer Francis X. Hurley, although a leading anti-administration Democrat, is believed not to be interested in going to the convention this year.

Effect of an Ely walkout on the State Committee slate is problematical. In some quarters it is believed that Mr. Ely might be followed by others with Senator David I. Walsh and District Attorney William J. Foley named as possible "walkers out." Before the State Committee slate was announced there were strong signs that Mr. Ely, Senator Walsh, and Mr. Foley, together with State Treasurer Hurley, might form the nucleus of an anti-Roosevelt slate.

With time running out and only 11 more days in which to file nomination papers, Bay State Democrats face a last-minute scramble to line up their slates if the Ely walkout materializes. There are no indications that nomination papers for the State slate have yet been circularized.

Meanwhile Mr. Ely, who appears to be the key man in the picture, is looking speculatively at the November senatorial race in which he may be a candidate against Governor Saltonstall.

Jewish Homeland in Palestine Urged at Ministers' Conference

By Pearl Strachan
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Support for a Jewish cultural homeland in Palestine was urged upon Greater Boston ministers today at a conference at the Twentieth Century Club.

The meeting was sponsored by the Christian Council on Palestine, with headquarters in New York City, and Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, the Council's national chairman, stressed the need for fulfillment of the Balfour Declaration of 1917 and the abrogation of the Chamberlain-MacDonald White Paper of 1939.

The Balfour Declaration, it was recalled, promised a free Jewish commonwealth in Palestine, while the White Paper, issued under Arab pressure and condemned by Winston Churchill, nullified the Declaration and barred Jewish immigration to Palestine after March 31, 1944.

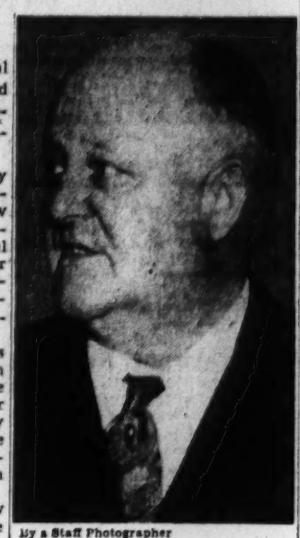
As a first-hand observer of how the Balfour Declaration had borne fruit following the first world war, Dr. Atkinson, who is a minister of the Congregational denomination, described how the Jews had made remarkable progress in the cultivation of land in Palestine, and he defined the Arab problem there as synthetic.

Homeland Favored

He and other clergymen who had traveled throughout the United States studying the anti-Semitic problem and the needs of Jewish refugees reported that 95 per cent of the Jewish people in this country favored a cultural homeland in Palestine. They all made it clear, however, that their idea was not to send Americans who are Jews, or any other Jews settled in any other country, off to Palestine.

They would not wish to do that any more than they would urge descendants of the Irish or the French or the Poles or the English to leave their country. It was primarily their idea to rescue the homeless wanderers and establish them where they could live in decency and dignity.

On the three-fold subject of justice, freedom and democracy, the Rev. Richard E. Evans, a Presbyterian minister who also came from New York to attend the meeting, said there would be no victory for justice—the victory lost in the first world war—unless that victory is shared by those who have suffered the worst cruelties of Nazi tyranny. There would be no freedom in a land half-slave, half-free, for there should be freedom for all people, certainly "for the people from whom the whole concept of freedom came—the Mosaic Decalogue." There would be no democracy unless the most powerful weapon in the arsenal of democracy could be used—the weapon of public opinion. Moral victory, he said, was won with ideas.



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Henry A. Atkinson

National Chairman of the Christian Council on Palestine.

Council Program

The program of the Council, said Dr. Carl Hermann Voss, a minister attached to Congregational and Unitarian denominations, included working both to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine and to arouse Americans to their responsibilities in connection with anti-Semitic feeling.

It is not only in New York and Boston that such feeling has been fostered, he reported, but he had yet to discover any large city in a war-producing area in the United States that is not "cursed with anti-Semitism." Americans, he added, "are fighting a war against Fascism abroad and permitting it to spread at home. They are thus playing directly into Nazi hands."

The problem, he went on, is basically a Christian problem, for the Christian Churches had been largely to blame. The worst persecutions against the Jews, he said, had occurred in so-called Christian countries.

The chairman of the meeting was the Rev. Leslie Pennington, Unitarian minister from Cambridge. Rabbi Joshua Loth Liebman, Boston Jewish leader, spoke in behalf of the Zionist program.

General Electric Takes Over Idle Lowell Ordnance Plant

War Activities in New England

The United States Army is moving out and the General Electric Company is moving into the temporarily idle Lowell Ordnance Plant in a reconversion effort that will ultimately provide employment for some 1,500 skilled workers, the Boston Ordnance District announced for the first time today.

Officially, the General Electric will take over the plant lease from the government on April 1, but by that time the plant will have been made structurally ready for production of ordnance weapons. Access to the plant has already been allowed the General Electric which is now moving the old equipment out and the new machinery in.

Peak production is expected to be attained by July 1 when employment will reach the 1,400 to 1,500 figure. Recruiting of personnel will be started in time to have a powerhouse serviced and building and maintenance activities in hand by April 1.

Workers will be increased through April, May and June as plant machinery moves through its progressive gears. Clerical and office workers will begin to be hired in April.

He Flew Over Truk

Remember that historic flight of the first foreign aircraft ever to zoom over Japan's great naval fortress of Truk recently when 22 marines in two Liberators took photos of this enemy bastion?

Well, Staff Sergeant Joseph R. Perry of Attleboro, Mass., was the sole New England representative on that flight that pried the lid off Japan's most precious secrets in the South Pacific area. Will he have something to tell his home town when he gets back?

Work Day Increased

A half-hour increase in the basic work day of Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard workmen was ordered yesterday to meet an increased Navy demand for more submarines in 1944. Beginning on March 6, employees will work 8 full hours of a basic 8½-hour day to meet the increased production schedules, one-half an hour being taken out of the lunch hour.

The present schedule calls for 7½ work hours of a basic 8-hour day with a half hour allowed for lunch.

Wrong Name; Right Sport

Miss Grace McKee who issues the passes at the Boston Ordnance District office lost some of her reputation for remembering faces yesterday. When a broad-shouldered, well-built fellow walked into the office and asked for Brig. Gen. Burton O. Lewis, Miss McKee knew she had seen his face before.

She knew, too, that this was a "baseball" face. But who was it? Bang, she had it "George Herman Ruth" she whispered in an awed voice.

"Not so fast," the broad-shouldered fellow replied. "I've hit some home runs in my time but never as many as Ruth."

The fellow was "Jimmie Foxx" of the Red Sox.

Time and Half Must Be Paid for Overtime

Reports that overtime of time and a half would not be required of Boston war plants going on the 48-hour week March 6 are mistaken, George H. Foley, Regional Attorney of the United States Department of Labor, reported today. A misinterpretation of the situation caused his office to be flooded with inquiries, both from management and labor. Mr. Foley stated that the Federal Wage-Hour Law providing for time and a half after 40 hours applied.

Housing for "Vets"

Federal housing projects in New England have been opened to the families of men in the armed services and to war veterans to enable their reduced incomes to keep pace with rentals, Sumner K. Wiley, Regional Director of the National Public Housing Agency, announced on his return from Washington yesterday.

Families of servicemen will be admitted to the low-rent projects if as a result of their military experience the family income has been reduced to the point where the family could not afford rent in a private house. This will likewise take care of some of the vacancies in defense housing caused by the reallocation of war contracts and the removal of defense workers to other war centers.

Ensigns Commissioned

Commissions as ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve will be awarded to 138 trainees at Yale University on Sat., Feb. 26, it is announced by Capt. Charles C. Gill, U. S. N., commanding officer of the Yale V-12 units.

In the group are 65 members of the class of 1945, who will receive their diplomas in absentia in June, and 73 members of the class of 1945, who have completed only five college terms and who must continue their studies after the war in order to qualify for their degrees.

Craft to Be Launched

The last of a group of LCI(L) or Landing Craft Infantry ships (the final L means large) will splash down the ways of the George Lawley and Sons shipyards at Neponset, Mass., on Monday, it was announced today by Naval officials.

These ships are launched in groups, usually a group every month. The number in a group is a military secret. Mrs. Phillip Sheehan of Mansfield, Mass., wife of the chief inspector at the Lawley yards, will sponsor the vessel.

Cote Testifies In Curley Suit On Job Change

Retrial of the $500,000 libel suit filed by Representative James M. Curley against the Curtis Publishing Company entered its fourth day today with Edmund Cote of Fall River testifying as to why he resigned from the Executive Council in 1935 to accept appointment as Chairman of the Fall River Finance Commission.

Mr. Cote was one of two Republicans who accepted appointments to other positions, thus leaving vacancies in the Council which the then Governor Curley filled with Democrats, thereby gaining control of the Council.

The trial is being held in Federal District Court, Boston. The suit is based on an article in the Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 4, 1941.

Although elected to the Executive Council as a Republican, Mr. Cote said that he felt it his duty to be fair to both parties after his election, and that he felt he could serve the City of Fall River better by resigning from the Council to accept the chairmanship of the Finance Commission of Fall River.

Mr. Cote, who said he had been in business in Fall River for more than 50 years, testified that he was appointed chairman of the Fall River Commission by Governor Curley in July or August, 1935, after refusing the appointment "two or three times" and that the $5,000 a year salary had no appeal to him. Asked by John L. Hall, counsel for the defense, if he had not heard the testimony of Representative Curley at yesterday's session of the Court, he said that he could not hear it distinctly. Mr. Curley had testified differently.

Was Not Surprised

Asked if it was a surprise to him that a Democratic Governor should appoint a Republican to that position," Mr. Cote said "No, I was only replacing another Republican."

Returning to the question of party and of fairness to both sides, Mr. Hall asked Mr. Cote if he set himself up as a partisan? The answer was "Yes, I am a Protestant." The involuntary touch of humor appeared to be appreciated by Judge, Jury and spectators.

Also testifying today were Joseph M. Hargedon, Assistant United States Attorney, who was a character witness for the good reputation of John J. Costello of North Andover, a former tax collector, who was named by Governor Curley to the bench as a trial justice at North Andover; Judge Daniel J. Dillon, Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, appointed by Governor Curley in 1935; Robert Robinson of Brighton, and James E. Maguire of East Boston, both of whom were named to the Boston Finance Commission by Governor Curley, and both of whom testified today that they were never "dominated" or "influenced" by Governor Curley.

Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., presiding at the trial, said the case would continue on Monday and then adjourn until Thursday next week, owing to the holiday on Tuesday and previous appointments of the Court for Wednesday.

Just prior to concluding his testimony yesterday after three days on the witness stand, Mr. Curley testified that ability and fitness of applicants were his only considerations when he was Governor of Massachusetts in making appointments to State offices.

He never regarded any appointee to whom he gave a position as a "stumblebum" he said, denying he had "loaded the State pay rolls with stumblebums," in reply to a question that quoted the article in the Saturday Evening Post, on which his libel suit was based.

"I appointed Cardinal O'Connell and even Mr. Hall," he said, nodding toward the defense counsel, John L. Hall. "That was a stumblebum appointment, wasn't it?" asked Mr. Hall. Judge Wyzanski halted such discussion, pointing out that the Cardinal and Mr. Hall were named as trustees of the Boston Public Library by Mr. Curley when he was Mayor of Boston and not during his term as Governor, which was the basis of the material in the Saturday Evening Post article.

Erosion Takes Soil

Geologists estimate that the surface of North America is worn down by erosion about one foot in every 10,000 years.

Boston Edison Company says
...you'll get 20% to 50% more light from the same lamp bulbs if you'll keep them free of dust and dirt. Just wipe periodically with damp soapy cloth—when bulbs are cool.

Boston Edison Company

Senate Assures U. S. Part In Sharing UNRRA Fund

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — By Senate action yesterday United States participation in world-wide postwar rehabilitation to be directed by a council of 44 nations was assured.

President Roosevelt's signature to the resolution authorizing the United States to contribute to the extent of $1,350,000,000 to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will make the United States the third nation to authorize full participation in the new international relief group headed by Herbert H. Lehman, former Governor of New York.

The United Kingdom and Iceland have preceded the United States in agreeing to furnish their share of UNRRA's $2,300,000,000 fund. The United Kingdom will contribute $320,000,000 and Iceland, $50,000. Seventeen countries have already contributed to UNRRA's operating funds.

Before the President gets the resolution it will go to conference for adjustment of varying minor amendments added in the House and Senate.

Use of Fund Restricted

Among amendments added in the Senate before the resolution was passed by a 47 to 14 vote was one sponsored by Senator Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana, prohibting use of UNRRA funds for "religious, political, or educational" activities in the liberated areas.

Like the amendment added in the House for feeding India, this restriction would bind only the expenditure of American funds and does not change general UNRRA policy until the 44-nation council acts at its semi-annual meetings.

Although UNRRA has been set into motion chiefly through the initiative of the Executive Branch of the United States Government, close relations that have been maintained with Congress bore fruit yesterday when Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan helped lead the fight for the bill.

Senator Vandenberg was the first to raise a fear some months ago that, in signing the UNRRA agreement, the President was trespassing upon the Senate's treaty-making power.

Yesterday, the Michigan Senator told the Senate that the $1,350,000,000 asked of the United States was a "bargain."

Seems to be Cheaper

Figures furnished by Mr. Lehman were read into the record showing that the United States spent $2,600,000,000 to finance relief and rehabilitation in Europe alone after World War I. Of this about $2,300,000,000 was in the form of Government loans directly or indirectly for relief and rehabilitation, only about 10 per cent of which was ever repaid.

It cost the United States 4 per cent of its national income for 1919 to finance relief and rehabilitation in Europe, whereas UNRRA is asking only 1 per cent of the national income for the year ending June 30, 1943.

Opposition to the resolution centered chiefly around the argument that it grants the United States the same voting power as the 43 other nations, though it is furnishing 64 per cent of the money.

Though he voted for the resolution, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio expressed concern by the process of executive initiative used in UNRRA could be used to establish a League of Nations subject to approval of Congress but without the two-thirds vote of the Senate required for treaty ratification.

The 14 who voted against participation in UNRRA were mostly pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists. Negative votes were cast by Senators Harlan J. Bushfield (R) of South Dakota, Hugh Butler (R) of Nebraska, D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa, John L. McClellan (D) of Arkansas, E. H. Moore (R) of Oklahoma, W. Lee O'Daniel (D) of Texas, John H. Overton (D) of Louisiana, Robert R. Reynolds (D) of North Carolina, Henrik Shipstead (R) of Minnesota, Burton R. Wheeler (D) of Montana, Kenneth S. Wherry (R) of Nebraska, Raymond E. Willis (R) of Indiana, and George A. Wilson (R) of Iowa. Thirty-five members did not vote.

Australian Visitor

© Harris & Ewing

F. W. Thorpe

The Assistant Secretary of War of the Commonwealth, shown as he arrived at Washington National Airport.

Moscow-Vatican Conflict Analyzed by Policy Group

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — Pointing out that "one of the most disturbing aspects of our times is the apparent impossibility for large sections of people to listen with any degree of reasonableness to views with which they do not happen to agree," the Foreign Policy Association in its weekly bulletin issued today analyses the rising conflict developing between Moscow and the Vatican.

The Russian official publication Izvestia touched off the most recent outburst by claiming that the foreign policy of the Vatican had disillusioned Roman Catholics throughout the world and "earned the hatred and contempt of the Italian masses for supporting fascism." It tied its blast at the Vatican to a recent F. P. A. report on the "Foreign Policy of the Vatican."

Izvestia's denunciation of Vatican policy, the F. P. A. points out, is quite contrary to what the F. P. A. report actually said, which was that "the view that the Pope is at heart a fascist and wishes to see the triumph of modern dictatorships, while a long sequence of superficial evidence can be constructed to support it, proves to be without foundation in fact. At the same time he is not a supporter of democracy, but is just what he claims to be—indifferent to political forms, accepting any government which will meet the minimum demands of the Church."

Vera Micheles Dean, author of today's F. P. A. article, suggests three points that must be kept in mind in discussing Vatican foreign policy:

1. It is not the spiritual leadership of the Pope or the content of Roman Catholic beliefs that is at issue, but rather the Pope's political influence as spiritual leader of millions.

2. Moscow's wholehearted opposition to the Vatican's wielding any political influence is based on Vatican opposition to the U. S. S. R. over the past quarter century.

3. In turn, the Vatican's hostility to Moscow stems from the ruthless treatment meted out to religious organization in the U. S. S. R.

The Russians whose armies are driving to end the war this year are also trying to break Hitler's political front among his satellites, Mrs. Dean believes, and any attempt by the Vatican to support fascist regimes whether in Spain, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria or Finland will therefore meet Moscow's outspoken denunciation.

While the Vatican has time and again urged secular society to adopt social reforms, its political influence has not infrequently been thrown on the side of those fighting anti-clericalism as well as revolution. What is needed, Mrs. Dean suggests, is that the Vatican "incontrovertibly place itself on the side of the suffering and disinherited millions who see nothing incompatible between religious belief and social change."

Huge Budget Asked For U. S. Employees

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 18

The President Feb. 17 submitted to Congress a budget request for $139,719,249 for additional overtime and additional compensation granted Federal employees under acts passed last year.

Total cost of Federal employees' overtime and pay raises during the fiscal year 1944 were $686,593,361, the statement said.

Brave 'Hit the Dirt' But Brings Nazis In

THE FIFTH ARMY BEACHHEAD, Italy, Feb. 17. Delayed (AP) —Corporal Francis B. Brave marched up a heavily shelled road in the beachhead today to bring back prisoners to an infantry division cage.

It was a two-mile round trip. He "hit the dirt" more than 20 times. But he got back with the Germans.

Corporal Brave is a 250-pound military policeman of Indian blood, from Shawnee, Okla.

Postwar Duty Is Studied By Huge Organizations

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 18 (AP)—Sixteen national organizations sent their policy makers here today to discuss what kind of a postwar world America should have and how to achieve it.

One of the first attempts of such groups to get toegther on a postwar program, the discussions are aimed particularly at finding some principles to which all will agree.

The diversity of interests represented was wide: from the Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor to the Investment Bankers Association; from the National Council of Farm Co-operatives to the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

To avoid publicity or any disagreement between these variegated viewpoints, discussions today and tomorrow will be closed to the public and to newspaper reporters as was the International Food Conference here last fall. The National Association of Manufacturers is the sponsor.

Questions posed for the first session included: Should we look for restoration of free enterprise, based on private ownership and management?

To what extent will or should government direct or control our economic system?

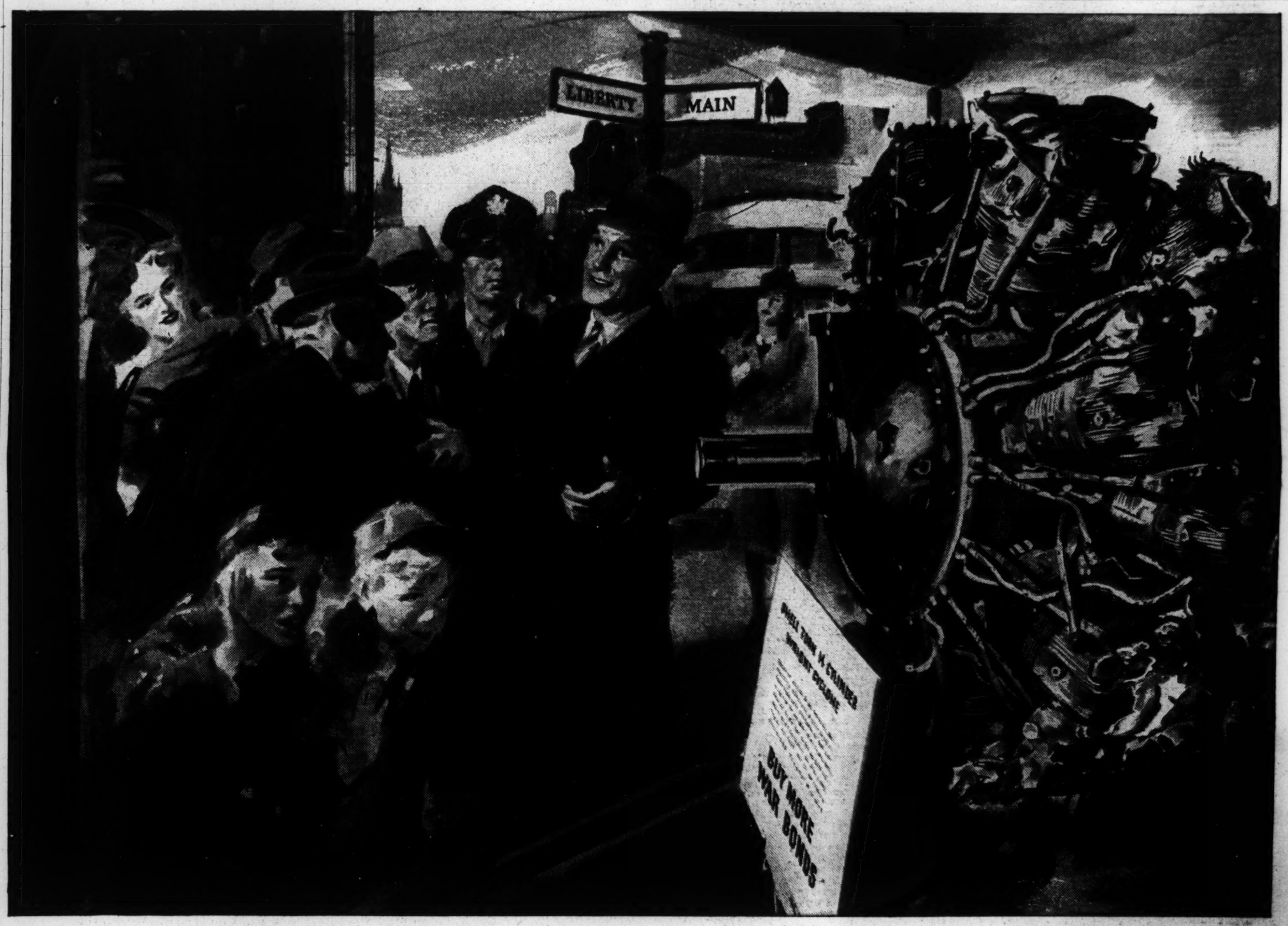
Tomorrow the transition period will be the topic, centered around the question: "What is the prospect for full employment and what plans can be made now to prevent wholesale and harmful employment; can agriculture be used as a buffer against unemployment in the cities?"

Conference members, in addition to those groups named were: American Bankers Association; American Legion; American Farm Bureau Federation; Association of American Railroads; U. S. Chamber of Commerce; Committee for Economic Development (Hoffman Committee); Kiwanis International; National Foreign Trade Council; National Grange; Rotary International.

Religious Council Urged by Rabbi

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has just completed a 40,000-mile air tour of U. S. military establishments, yesterday proposed a world council of Christianity and Judaism to seek application of the ideals of righteousness and brotherhood in the postwar world.

Rabbi Brickner, who made the trip under President Roosevelt's religious mission program, said the Mohammedan religion also could be included because of the number of members of that faith in Allied armies. His idea had found a favorable response from chaplains all over the world, he said.



Incident at the corner of Liberty and Main

He had been there for some time — had read and re-read the sign, with the growing look of a man who was fired by a powerful urge to speak. He turned to the man behind him, but he seemed to be addressing himself to the crowd.
"Did you read it?" he said, excitedly. "Did you read that sign?" He looked off into distance, smiling. "I helped to build that baby," he said. "I helped to build it with my own two hands!"

IT was an odd thing to find in a store window. It wasn't very pretty. It was stained with oil and badly battered. Under it was a sign which read: "Shell torn 14-cylinder Wright Cyclone. Three shell holes are in the nose section. The ignition harness and cylinder head fins are riddled with machine gun bullets. One bullet went completely through the steel barrel of a cylinder. The super-charger housing was badly battered, and one magneto was shot away. It was on a daylight raid — with one of the two engines shot away . . . that this engine, despite its serious damage, brought the plane back to a landing on an English field."

And the sign said, "Buy More War Bonds" — which a great many people did.

That's all. It's a simple story — the story of a Wright Cyclone engine that went on a War Bond tour, and of one man's pride in having helped to build it.

But beyond this story is a vital problem. It concerns the skills of more than 2,000,000 aircraft workers, the training of more than 3,000,000 men in air crews and ground crews of the armed forces . . . What does this mean to the future? How shall the energies of this great industry be directed to *serve* the world?

This challenge and this responsibility rest not alone with the men and women of the aviation industry. They require the cooperation of government, of the whole American people.

The Air Age, with its unlimited promise for good, will not be ours for the asking. It must be planned, worked for, shared. In its realization lie the greatest opportunities ever offered to the human race . . .

LOOK TO THE SKY, AMERICA!

SEVENTEEN MILLION DOLLARS — *plus the skills of one thousand airplane workers, working 40 hours a week for an entire year* — are what it takes to replace 60 bombers lost in a single raid over Germany! With the increased tempo of INVASION . . . with the necessity of hitting harder, faster, and at higher cost . . . the War Bonds you buy now are more important than ever before. They can help to speed the end of this war, and save the lives of American men . . .

Buy More War Bonds Today!

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CURTISS WRIGHT
Manufacturing Divisions
CURTISS-WRIGHT AIRPLANE DIVISION
WRIGHT AERONAUTICAL CORPORATION
CURTISS-WRIGHT PROPELLER DIVISION

Trucks for Bermuda Trimmed to Size Of Quaint Streets

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 18 (AP)—Those 24 three-ton trucks that had Bermudans worried are being cut down to a size appropriate to the Island's quaint, narrow streets.

The Transport Board Chairman, Capt W. V. Ross Winter, told the House of Assembly Feb. 16 that the vehicles, shipped here in place of 1½-tonners promised by British colonial purchasing agents, are being narrowed in size in local machine shops.

Besides easing the concern of members of the Assembly that their lumbering through the streets would unfavorably impress tourists, they will be made to conform with size limits set by local law.

Captain Winter explained that the trucks, of low horsepower and with unusually large bodies, were built as supply carriers for the Canadian Army. The cost of the reducing process will be added to the purchase price paid by local importers.

Deadlock Continues On Soldier Vote

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The search for a compromise service vote bill proceeded today with House conferees insisting they will not budge from their demand for exclusive state control of armed forces voting.

With Senate conferees equally insistent that Federal ballots be supplied to military voters desiring them or unable to obtain state forms, prospects for break in the deadlock appeared slim.

Nevertheless, Senator Theodore Green (D) of Rhode Island, chairman of the House group, professed belief "we eventually can reach an agreement." Senator Carl Hatch (D) of New Mexico said he shared Senator Green's optimism.

The conferees are seeking to reconcile differences between a Senate proposal to provide a uniform federal ballot to those who fail to get a state ballot, and recommendation that the states arrange their own absentee voting laws.

Spare Stamp No. 3 Is Good For Pork and All Sausage

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Spare Ration Stamp No. 3 in War Ration Book No. 4 may be used for five points in purchases of pork and all types of sausage through Saturday, Feb. 26. It may not be used for lard.

The Office of Price Administration, in announcing the validation of the stamp, effective immediately, said civilian pork supplies in most parts of the country are larger than anticipated, due to continued large receipt of hogs.

Rindge War-Bond Rally To Knit National Groups

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Community solidarity of the kind needed to win the peace is a by-product of Cambridge War Bond rallies that bids fair to outrank their monetary contributions to the winning of the war.

Tomorrow night's rally at Rindge Technical School will be no exception, according to Mrs. Rhoda Truax Aldrich, who has written the script for the pageant which is to be one of its features. All the different nationality groups in the city are working in closest co-operation to make the rally a success, both financially and artistically.

This is the fourth big rally sponsored by the Cambridge Women's War Finance Committee, which, under the direction of Mrs. A. Kingsley Porter, has made a special and continuous effort to enlist the aid of all sections of the community.

As a result Greek, Polish, Italian, Jewish, Negro, Russian, French, Armenian, Irish, Dutch, Swiss, British, Portuguese, Danish, Swedish, and Norwegian groups are coming to understand and appreciate each other in a way they have never done before in this typically American melting-pot of a community.

Representatives of all these groups will take part in tomorrow's pageant, which is designed to show that freedom means building as well as fighting and to indicate the particular contribution each nationality has made to the building of the United States. The title is "One Nation Indivisible."

Both Mrs. Aldrich and her co-director, Miss Lillian Hartigan, a member of the Cambridge Teachers' Club, which is co-sponsor of the rally are enthusiastic over the interest and co-operation so freely given by the various groups.

"If this kind of thing could go on in every racially diverse community, it would make it much harder for enemy propaganda to divide our people," says Mrs. Aldrich. "It is hard to stir up racial antagonism between groups that have worked together and come to have respect for each other."

Underlying Brotherhood

When the Greeks did a dance at last summer's Flying Fortress Festival, an Armenian girl was heard to remark, "Why, their dance is almost like ours. I didn't know they were so much like us." And during the Russian number, a Yankee was overheard commenting, "Those girls are real blondes. They look just like Americans."

"Of course they were Americans, but that's what we all have to realize more clearly about each other," said Mrs. Aldrich. She herself gets taken for a member of whatever group she happens to be working with. "The Italians speak to me in Italian, the Greeks are sure I am Greek, and the Dutch know I belong to them," she laughed.

Perhaps, she adds, the reason is that she is typically American—a mixture of many races. On her father's side are strains of French, Dutch, and American Indian; on her mother's side, she had German, English and Jewish ancestors.

Mrs. Aldrich's share in this and other rallies came about through her trying to figure out how a writer could best contribute to the war effort.

"I thought there ought to be something I could do," she says, "that would be more useful than being an air-raid warden, at which I was singularly handicapped by not even being able to turn off the gas in my own stove properly."

At first she had to hunt up writing war jobs to do, but now she has to avoid them—in order to preserve at least her mornings for her own novels, which are also her bread and butter.

Her experience in this connection, however, convinces her that there should be some clearing house through which the writing, painting, musical and other special skills in a community could be effectively mobilized for local war jobs.

Saturday Programs

New Hampshire Daughters—Mrs. Annabelle Clarke Harvey will review books, Hotel Vendome, 2 p. m.

Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts—Showing of South American films by the Pan-American Society, 2 p. m.

Southern Club of Boston—Annual "Colonial Night" assembly and ball, University Club, 8 p. m.

War Mothers

Chapter No. 1 of the United War Mothers of America will entertain all chapters of the organization on Sunday afternoon at the Women's Club House, Governors Avenue, Medford. The program begins at 2:15 p. m.

MacDowell Colony Benefit

Bashka Paeff and Professor Samuel Waxman are giving a studio tea and musical for the benefit of the Edward MacDowell Colony of Peterboro, N. H., on Sunday afternoon from 4 to 6 o'clock at 21 Foster Street, Cambridge. Among those who will present their own compositions are Verne G. Towell, Sonja Silverman of the Music Department at Dartmouth College, Reba Paeff-Mirski, Margaret Star-McClean of Boston University, Alfred Kirps of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Louise Beach.

Holding Present Maine Industries Held Paramount

PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 18 (AP)—Everett F. Greaton, Executive Secretary of the Maine Development Commission said today that "we believe that it is more important to keep the industries that we have and keep them prosperous than it is to get new ones."

"Therefore, the Commission had laid out a program of real service to our present indsutries," Mr. Greaton said in a speech before Portland Rotarians.

Touching on efforts to seek new industries, Mr. Greaton said that "we are going after new industries in a big way, with particular emphasis laid on industries that would use the raw materials produced within the State."

"Any industry," he added, "that uses wood is a good one to go after. There are all kinds of new developments along this line. There is the wood plastics, laminated woods, impregnated woods, wood flour . . . .

"In our clay explorations, if we find suitable clay for porcelain manufacture we will be in a fine position to attract this type of industry, because for many years we have been sending out carloads of ground feldspar. Why not bring the porcelain manufacturers here so that the feldspar can be used here and we ship out the finished products?"

Another Marine Triumph

Associated Press from Marine Corps

First U. S. Marine Recruited in England

Private Robert Harris of Milford, near Stafford, England, and formerly of Lynnfield, Mass., left, is shown being sworn in as a United States Marine by Lieut. Alan C. Doubleday, as the first Marine to enlist in England. Private Harris went to England five years ago at the age of 13. He will return to the United States to receive his training.

First U. S. Marine Recruited In England Is Bay State Youth

The following story was written by Technical Sergeant Richard T. Wright, of 3131 17th Street, North Arlington, Virginia, a Marine Corps combat correspondent, and distributed by the Associated Press.

LONDON, England. Delayed—Robert Harris, 18-year-old American living here, is going down in history as the first United States Marine to be recruited in England.

Young Harris was sworn in as a Marine private by First Lieut. Alban C. Doubleday, of a Marine unit in Great Britain. A check of records both in London and Washington revealed that, so far as is known, Harris was the first Marine who enlisted in this country.

Private Harris will be sent to the United States, where he will undergo recruit training at the Marine base at Parris Island, S. C.

The husky youth came to this country with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Harris, of Milford Lodge, Milford, near Stafford, England, from their home in Lynnfield, Mass., in September, 1938. At that time, Private Harris was 13 years old.

All members of the Harris family are American citizens. His father is a consultant on shoes for the U. S. Army, and is employed in a large department store in London.

Private Harris was educated at Downside School, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, which is the equivalent of an American high school. The tall, dark-haired Marine, speaking with a pleasant English accent, explained:

"I always had a great deal of admiration for the Marines. My brother is in the Army Air Corps and I thought it was a good idea to have a Marine in the family."

Private Harris has two brothers and three sisters. One of his brothers, John Edward Harris, became a pilot with the RAF and later transferred to the U. S. Air Corps.

New R. I. Bridge Proposed Over Upper Narragansett Bay

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb 18—A proposal for a bridge to span upper Narragansett Bay, aim of traffic planners in Rhode Island for two decades, has been raised again, this time by the State Planning Board which recommends such a bridge as a vital postwar project.

Far and away the most ambitious postwar project yet suggested for this State, the bridge would require a rearrangement of road approaches on both sides of the upper bay and would entail considerable condemnation and road building work in residential sections of Providence, Cranston and East Providence.

Robert F. Shepard, Chairman of the Planning Board, has emphasized the need for prompt consideration if the project is to be included in the State's list of postwar projects.

Discussing Program

Members of the Planning Board now are discussing the bridge program with officials of the communities directly concerned. If Gov. J. Howard McGrath's bipartisan committee to develop postwar projects decides to approve the plan, and decides that a bond issue should be approved to finance it, legislation should be acted upon at the present session of the General Assembly, Mr. Shepard said this week.

While no estimate of the cost has been prepared, the proposed bridge would be considerably larger and higher than Rhode Island's new Jamestown bridge, which was completed in 1940 at a cost of $3,104,000, and would require much more elaborate and expensive approaches.

Based on prewar traffic, Alva J. Webster, Planning Board Director, estimates that 20,000 vehicles daily would use the proposed new bridge. This compares with the present daily average of 1,800 vehicles using the Jamestown bridge.

Another Estimate

The Planning Board after studying various locations for the proposed bridge has recommended that it connect a point near the Providence municipal dock at Field's Point, on the west side, with a point in East Providence north of the Squantum Club. It would give a clearance of 150 feet for traffic in the bay and Daniel O. Cargill, state bridge engineer, estimates it would be from 5,500 to 6,000 feet long.

Still another estimate, from Lester A. Manning, highway planning manager of the State Division of Highways and Bridges, reveals that the proposed bridge might draw off approximately 40 per cent of the through traffic which now congests the streets of Providence.

The subsidiary project for approaches as recommended by the Planning Board is as impressive as the project for the bridge itself. The appoach on the west would begin at Route 5 in Thornton, four miles west of the bridge site. It would include four clover leaf intersections as it crossed major north-south highway arteries. Three tunnels or overhead ramps would be recommended for the approach on the East Providence side.

Other subsidiary projects now under discussion involve improved parking facilities and even the construction of new airfields near the bridge approaches on either side.

The bridge and its long approaches would solve a problem which has harassed city planners in Providence for years. It is the problem of moving through traffic across the city swiftly and without adding to the congestion in the downtown area.

Logan Airport Runway Started

Ceremonies signalling the beginning of a $909,600 runway project were held today at the Logan Airport, East Boston, as Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill set in operation the pumps of a dredge which will handle 4,000,000, cubic yards of hydraulic fill before the runways are finished.

The contemplated work, consisting of the construction of a 7,000 foot runway and the extension of a 5,000 foot runway to 7,000 feet, is the first of a series of projects intended to make Logan Airport one of the largest in the nation.

Among officials attending the ceremonies were Brig. Gen. Richard K. Hale, State Director of Daterways, Everet N. Hutchins, State Waterways Engineer, and C. J. O'Donnell, Senior Civil Engineer, all from the Public Works Department.

Brotherhood Week Seeks Racial Unity

Brotherhood Week, "to preserve the spiritual foundation upon which American democracy rests," will be observed from Feb. 20 to 28 under the sponsorship of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Governor Saltonstall has endorsed the observance, urging special unity at this time between Americans of all races, religions, or colors.

This is the eleventh year for the holding of a brotherhood week, and the program will include services in churches and synagogues, radio broadcasts, round-table discussions, meetings at service clubs and elsewhere, and exercises in the schools, according to the announcement made today by Dr. J. L. McCorison, Jr., regional director of the National Conference.

The Boston public schools held their programs this past week because the midwinter vacation falls next week. Some civic groups have already held meetings. But others are scheduled as follows:

Feb. 19, 8 p. m., Temple Israel, Boston, speakers: Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard University; Gordon Allport, Harvard University; and John J. Mahoney, Boston University. 8:30 p. m., Temple B'nai Israel, Revere, speaker: The Rev. Carl Heath Kopf, Mt. Vernon Church, Boston. Feb. 20, 11 a. m., radio broadcast WBZ, speakers: The Rev. Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman, Temple Israel; Julian Steele, Armstrong-Hemenway Foundation; John J. Mahoney, Boston University; and Dr. J. L. McCorison, Jr. 11:30 a. m., radio broadcast WEEI, sponsored by the Massachusetts Committee of Catholics, Protestants and Jews. Feb. 21, 12:15 p. m., Kiwanis Club, Jamaica Plain, Capen Memorial Building, speakers: Francis X. Mahoney, English High School; Rabbi David Alpert, Brookline; Myron W. Powell, D. D., Massachusetts Congregational Conference. Feb. 23, 12:15 p. m., Rotary Club of Boston, speakers: The Rev. William J. Daly, Diocesan Supervisor of Schools; Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University; The Rev. Dr. Joshua Loth Liebman. 5:15 p. m., Human Relations Round Table, Cambridge Y. M. C. A. 6:30 p. m., David Laurie Lodge, B'nai Brith, Hebrew School, Chelsea. Feb. 24, 6:30 p. m., St. Andrews Church, Hanover. 8:00 p. m., Somerville, Western Junior High School, speakers: The Rev. Flaherty; Dr. Everett C. Herrick, President of Andover-Newton Theological School; and Rabbi Herman J. Rubinovitz, President of the Rabbinical Association of Greater Boston. 8 p. m., Winthrop Community Building, speakers: The Rev. Walton Cole, D. D., Brookline, minister, Second Church in Boston; Chaplain Harold I. Saperstein, Fort Banks; and all other ministers in the town. Feb. 25, 8 p. m., Temple Chabei Shalom, 1187 Beacon Street, Brookline. 8:30 p. m., Temple Mishkan Tefile, 122 Elm Hill Avenue, Roxbury, speaker: The Rev. Vaughan Dabney, D. D., Dean of Andover-Newton Theological School. Feb. 27, 7:30 p. m., First Methodist Church, Boston, speaker: Dr. Everett W. Clinchy, President National Conference of Christians and Jews.

S. P. C. A. Holds Annual Meeting

Problems of the protection of animals at stockyards, riding schools and rodeos were discussed yesterday at the annual meeting of agents of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals as Eric H. Hansen, Vice-President of the Society, called attention to problems which may confront humane societies after the war.

Mr. Hansen said that in his opinion soldiers would not return from the battlefields brutalized by their war experiences. "The American standards and high ideals and the splendid training our fighting men have received in their homes and in the schools will fortify them against mental deterioration," he asserted.

Dr. Francis H. Rowley, President of the Society, presided.

Appeal to Parents Made by Cardinal

Parental neglect is the basic cause of juvenile delinquency, William Cardinal O'Connell said today in a pre-Lenten pastoral leter published in an official organ of the Roman Catholic Church.

"Our young people, too often victims of parental neglect, become adept pupils in the schools of vice, until now juvenile delinquency has reached its highest rate in the history of our nation.

"I make a particularly earnest appeal to the fathers and mothers of families," Cardinal O'Connell said. "I beseech them to remember their responsibilties as heads of the household and to keep their homes sanctuaries of peace and holiness."

Asking for prayers for Pope Pius XII, the dean of American cardinals declared, "His enemies are the enemies of God."

War Correspondent To Speak at Dinner

Edgar Snow, whose assignments as foreign correspondent have taken him all over the world, will speak next Thursday at a dinner in the Hotel Statler, under the auspices of the Massachusetts Council of American Soviet Friendship and the Massachusetts Committee for Russian War Relief, Inc.

His topic will be "Red Star over China." Officers of the Red Army will be present, as well as members of United States armed forces. As a staff correspondent for the Saturday Evening Post Mr. Snow was in Russia from June, 1942, to June, 1943, and visited many of the cities recaptured from the Germans.

Bacon to Be Speaker For Boot and Shoe Club

Milton Bacon, noted humorist and narrator on "God's Country" Coast to Coast CBS program, will be the guest speaker at the next monthly dinner-meeting of the Boston Boot and Shoe Club, Wednesday evening, Feb. 23, at Hotel Statler. Mr. Bacon's talk will be "Watch Yourself Go By," which will contain some rollicking humor, homely philosophy, and pungent anecdotes reminiscent of Mark Twain.

Francis C. Donovan, Boston leather merchant, and President of the Club, will preside. Music by Art Rubin's orchestra.

Pattern for Modern Gifts

Associated Press

U. S. Gets All of Shipbuilder's Bonds

Esdran Pellarien of Portland, Maine—native of Fitchburg, Mass.—who helps build merchant ships for the cause of the United Nations at a Portland shipyard, "Backs the Attack" with his earnings and has made the United States the beneficiary of the more than $1,000 he has invested in war bonds.

New Jersey Expert to Address Real Estate Exchange Dinner

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Realty men from all over Massachusetts will gather in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler on Wednesday, March 5, to hear Representative Fred A. Hartley, Jr. (R) from New Jersey defend the rights of private property owners against the encroachments of the Federal Government.

A dynamic speaker and a tireless worker in Congress for the preservation of private enterprise, Representative Hartley is one of the best informed people in Washington on real estate problems. That is why the Boston Real Estate Exchange has obtained him as guest speaker at the 55th annual dinner of the Exchange.

Representative Hartley's address a year ago at the War Conference of the National Association of Real Estate Boards in Cleveland was praised highly. As an ardent student of Federal housing projects he is expected to have something forceful to say about directing future housing into the channels of private interests.

As a Republican, Mr. Hartley has served eight consecutive terms in Congress which is representative of a preponderantly Democratic constituency. At the same time, he has retained his original committee assignments on labor, patents, post office and postwar roads, in addition to serving on several special committees such as the famous Smith Congressional Committee to investigate executive agencies.

If private home owners ever receive recognition in income tax reports for depreciation of their properties, they can thank Representative Hartley for his ceaseless efforts in that direction. His bill is now before Congress to allow home owners to deduct a certain annual amount from their tax bills for property depreciation.

It has been Mr. Hartley's contention that since income property owners are permitted to deduct depreciation, this building factor constitutes just as much of a loss to single family home owners. Damage and losses to property due to floods, fire and storms are deductible. The theory is that depreciation is a similar loss due to the inroads of the weather over a sustained, rather than a concentrated, period.

Governor Saltonstall and Mayor Tobin are also counted as guest speakers at the coming dinner. Robert S. Wayland, President of the Exchange, will preside.

Homes of Tomorrow

What are your ideas about the postwar house? Everyone has them. The members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange will air their views at a meeting in the Exchange rooms next Monday night.

Peter Turchon, President of Homes, Inc., and a prominent realty operator, will offer his ideas on the "homes of tomorrow" as guest speaker of the conference. Other talks will be given by Mrs. L. C. Higgins on "Real Estate Tax Relief" and by J. Henry Quinn, former State Manager of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, on "The Real Estate Broker Today and Tomorrow."

General discussions on the homes of tomorrow will be held by all the members after the formal talks.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamp "Y" now valid; "Z" becomes valid Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Special Pork Bonus — Spare Stamp No. 3 in Book No. 4 now good for five points in purchase of pork, plus sausage whether or not made of pork; valid through Feb. 26.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Miller Elected

Bartlett T. Miller, vice-president in charge of public relations and publicity for the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, has been elected a director of the New England Council, it was announced today. Mr. Miller, who has been with the New England Telephone Company since 1923, joined the Bell System in 1910, working in Colorado and Illinois before coming to New England.

Fight for Job Being Given Up By Mrs. Lorch

No legal steps will be taken by Mrs. Grace Lonergan Lorch, Back Bay school teacher who lost her $2,300-a-year job when she married last December, to fight further the Boston School Committee's ruling banning women school teachers from teaching after they marry, it was learned today from Thomas H. Mahony, Legal Advisor for the Citizens Committee for Teachers Rights.

At a stormy public hearing held by the School Committee last night the Board upheld its 60-year-old ruling when Committee members Michael J. Ward, Dr. Patrick J. Foley, and Daniel J. McDevitt went on record as opposed to changing the rule. Clement A. Norton, another Committee member, has long favored letting married women teach in Boston Schools.

Leading the opponents on the ban was Representative Florence E. Cook of Boston who called the School Committee's rule "unjust, discriminatory and unfair." She asserted that marriage tends to broaden a woman's viewpoint and make her more able to work with children.

The majority of speakers voiced their approval of the ban including Miss Florence Birmingham, President of Massachusetts Women's Political Club, leading proponent of the rule.

"There is more reason now than ever before," she said, "to preserve this ban, which has been in existence for so many years. With every social agency and the clergy of all denominations begging mothers to remain at home with their children, we cannot allow teachers to work after marriage."

Bresnahan, Shoup Both Mentioned For Backman Post

An aura of uncertainty—undoubtedly due to be cleared up tomorrow with the arrival back in Boston of Kenneth B. Backman—pervaded the Regional Office of Price Administration today as to who will succeed the former Administrator whose resignation becomes effective on March 1. At that time, Mr. Backman will become consultant to National OPA Administrator Chester Bowles on a part-time basis, and resume his former position as head of the Boston Better Business Bureau on March 15.

Although Mr. Backman had nothing to say over long-distance phone today regarding his possible successor—actually he could say nothing, since the matter is in the hands of the Civil Service Commission—two names are foremost in discussions. They are Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Former State OPA Director, and Eldon C. Shoup, who has been named Acting Administrator.

Both are qualified under Civil Service requirements, with Mr. Bresnahan holding a slight lead in total years of Government service. During his tenure of office as State OPA head, Mr. Bresnahan won a wide following among business, labor, and consumer groups.

Mr. Backman will return from Washington tomorrow morning, and will clear up any questions on the situation at a press conference. Whether he will be in a position at that time definitely to name his successor remains to be seen. For the moment, it's a matter of much speculation.

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KEEP BUYING WAR BONDS

'Thank You, Svoboda' Premiere—Hollywood Letter—'Lassie Come Home'

Sam Jaffe as Czech Porter Star of Play at Plymouth

By Edwin F. Melvin

Svoboda, the hero of "Thank You, Svoboda," which made its debut at the Plymouth last night, is almost able to provide a full evening of entertainment by himself. For Svoboda is a rich comic character. He has flavor and some of that rare common sense that makes for humor in a topsy-turvy world. Not only that, but the part is acted by Sam Jaffe with understanding and unmistakable skill. But the play which H. S. Kraft has fashioned from John Pen's novel, "You Can't Do That to Svoboda," has not quite the material to fill in the moments when Svoboda is off the stage.

There are two subsidiary characters who help. One of them is Mary, the junk woman, a brisk, apple-cheeked woman, fond of Svoboda and about to marry him when the play begins. She is expertly played by Adrienne Gessner. And the other is the lanky, garrulous proprietor of the little Czechoslovakian inn where Svoboda is porter. It is a comparatively small part but Frank Conlan makes it both amusing and an interesting study. Some of the other figures unfortunately do not seem so happily cast or so shrewdly written.

* * *

The time of the story is the spring of 1939, when the Germans take over Czechoslovakia. Svoboda is a ragged but cheerful fellow, gentle, simple-minded, and content with the tips he is able to pick up from occasional travelers and the strange assortment of donations he receives from the wealthier villagers. He has his flute, his songs, and the small savings which he has gradually accumulated in the village bank. His cup of satisfaction seems filled when the widow hurries to the inn at night to give him a watch she has salvaged from a junk pile—the first watch he has ever owned. In gratitude for the gift, he promises to marry her the next morning.

It is with the arrival of the Germans that the play seems to lose its touch. They are not convincing Nazis and the scheme in which Svoboda is entrapped is not plausibly managed. The treatment seems to swing uneasily between comedy and melodrama. Perhaps part of the difficulty lies in the fact that the Nazi occupation and the evils in its train are essentially tragic material and not to be handled in quite the manner which the playwright has adopted. Svoboda's triumphant return from a concentration camp has its amusing aspects, but there is in the recital of his adventures a suggestion of the grim sufferings of his less fortunate companions which detracts from the humor.

* * *

The way in which he takes revenge on the Germans in the final act is more in keeping with the role. It does have a certain poetic justice. But it misses some of the sense of climactic suspense which is presumably intended.

Samuel Leve has aided in building up the atmosphere with his settings for the village inn, the primitive village jail, and the widow's humble peasant dwelling. Mr. Kraft as playwright has provided some admirable speeches not only for Svoboda but for the widow and the innkeeper, and as director he has managed the comedy scenes with ability.

Many of the village figures, however, seem conventional—the dignified colonel, ably though he is done by Arnold Korff; the man of property, played by Francis Compton; the dynamiter, acted by Whitford Kane; the padre of John Ravold; the doctor, set forth by John McGovern; the lawyer and banker of Len Mence and Donald Keyes. And the Nazi soldiers might have come right out of melodrama.

'Thank You, Svoboda'

At the Plymouth — New play by H. S. Kraft adapted from John Pen's novel, "You Can't Do That to Svoboda," directed by Mr. Kraft, and presented by Milton Baron, with settings by Samuel Leve. The cast:

Colonel Fiala	Arnold Korff
Mr. Vesely	Francis Compton
Josef	Frank Conlan
Doctor Burian	John McGovern
The German Salesman	William Malten
Svoboda	Sam Jaffe
Mr. Novotny	Donald Keyes
Mr. Hanoi	Len Mence
Mary	Adrienne Gessner
The Padre	John Ravold
Hugo	Whitford Kane
Sergeant Kurtz	Ronald Telfer
Private Recht	Louis Fabien
Private Schmatz	Michael Strong
Cleveland Langheld	Dehl Berti

Abresch

Mischa Elman

To play at Symphony Hall the afternoon of Washington's Birthday.

'The Lodger'

Twentieth Century-Fox offers a mystery-thriller, "The Lodger," film version of a novel by Marie Belloc Lowndes, based on the Jack-the-Ripper murders in London long ago, and shown Thursday at the Paramount and Fenway.

Laird Cregar is so obviously the guilty one that there is no need of keeping the secret of this film, though a great deal of time is spent in hunting down every possible suspect. Merle Oberon plays a music hall actress, Kitty, who stirs the mysterious Lodger to his final attempted crime. She performs in gay Parisian songs, appropriately dressed. It seems that the Lodger just can't stand such sights. Happily, the picture, though a shocker, falls short of being horrifying.

Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Sara Allgood, Lumsden Hare, Billy Bevan, George Sanders, and other good players help realize this elaborately produced story acceptably, taking it on its own terms.

The other feature is "Career Girl," a backstage story about the efforts of an ambitious girl to get ahead in the theater. Frances Langford and Edward Norris have the leading roles.

Susan Peters is to be starred by Metro in "The Outward Room."

O'Neill Film, 'Hairy Ape' In Prospect

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Eugene O'Neill's "The Hairy Ape," after some adventures and misadventures on the way, is finally being brought to the screen by Jules Levey, an independent producer who was formerly in the sales departments of two studios. The principal role will be played by William Bendix, who has been mentioned many times as "another Louis Wolheim." In justice to Mr. Bendix it perhaps should be mentioned that he has never put forward the claim himself.

As Wolheim played the role in the original O'Neill play, it presented a savage character from the lower decks of a tramp steamer just after the first World War. Mr. Levey's production comes up to date, and Lisbon is the background of much of the motivating action. From a brief description of the story given on the set, it doesn't appear that there will be enough change in the play to make this drama for the family.

Mr. Bendix has come forward rapidly in his short Hollywood career, playing roles that might be considered thankless by a majority of featured players. He has brought to his rough parts, however, a charm of manner, a native good humor, which has made the roles superior to what may have been originally intended.

This has brought his fan following to a point where few character actors or featured players can compete with him. In a recent preview here of "Lifeboat" he drew more plaudits than any other player in a cast not known for mediocrity.

Mr. Levy bought the play originally with Mr. Bendix in mind, and has waited what he considers the opportune moment to present it on the screen.

Mr. O'Neill is said to have written one or more screen versions of the play to help get it on the screen; but the present treatment is the work of Howard Estabrook and Robert Andrews.

Cast in the picture will be John Loder, Susan Hayward, Dorothy Comingore, Roman Bohnen and others. Alfred Santell directs.

Bruno

Betty Breckenridge

In "Janie" coming to the Colonial, Monday, Feb. 28.

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Kathryn Grayson

In "Thousands Cheer" coming Sunday to the Exeter.

Boston String Quartet

Beveridge Webster will assist the Boston String Quartet in Bloch's Piano Quintet at the second concert of its series in Recital Hall, Sunday evening. The other item will be Fauré's Piano Quartet No. 2.

New Barber Symphony

Corporal Samuel Barber's Second Symphony, composed for and dedicated by permission to the Army Air Forces, will be introduced by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under Dr. Serge Koussevitzky on March 3 and 4.

Technicolor Film of Collie Now at State and Orpheum

In "Lassie Come Home" Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has made a beautiful and touching picture out of the late Eric Knight's novel about a collie who would not be separated from the Yorkshire family that loved her.

The film was shown Thursday at the State and Orpheum. Done in Technicolor, it should have considerable success in the regular theaters, and after that will be in demand for many years for showings in schools and churches. It will be admired for the loveliness of its backgrounds. Most of all it will appeal to lovers of dogs.

Lassie escapes three times to return to the poor family that has had to sell her when Sam Carraclough cannot get work, and his wife and son, Joe, can barely survive on the dole. The third time Lassie escapes from her new owner, the Duke of Rudling, she travels all the way from Scotland, over mountains and rivers, stopping only when so hungry she can barely walk. The kindly Faddens care for her in their cottage in the North of England until she is ready to go on again. This is one of the loveliest passages in the picture. The Faddens are played with mellow charm by Ben Webster and his wife, Dame May Whitty.

A traveling peddler, played with ripe humanity by Edmund Gwenn, makes friends with Lassie, and in turn receives a service from her when two vagrants try to rob him. The day comes when they reach the crossroads, and the peddler understands that Lassie has come that far with him only because he is going her way.

Always when 4 o'clock was near Lassie knew it was time to go to the schoolhouse to meet young Joe. And so it was on the day when she finally reached home. Finally Lassie helps Sam Carraclough. He gets a job as caretaker for the Duke's dogs and Lassie need never run away again.

So sympathetically has Lassie been handled by the director, Fred M. Wilcox, and the producer, Samuel Marx, that this writer accepted the dog almost continuously as an actress. Of course she is highly trained and performs at command what is asked of her. But one cannot but feel the utmost admiration for her fulfillment of all the story's requirements.

Roddy McDowall is boyishly appealing as Joe, and in the scene when he learns that Lassie has been sold he attains the effect of heartache, and that not merely because tears roll down his cheeks. Donald Crisp as Sam Carraclough is the sturdy tree about whom the story is entwined. Lassie loves Sam, it is plain to see in that sad scene when, after she first escapes, she tries to get his attention by nuzzling his arm and "talking" to him prettily. Elsa Lanchester plays Mrs. Carraclough with a justifiable acidity which is softened in the deeper moments. Nigel Bruce acts the Duke with bluff humor, and Elizabeth Taylor is delightful as his small granddaughter.

Harvard Army Show

"Study! Aim! Fire!" the first college Army show to be given in Greater Boston, will be presented by the Army Specialized Training Unit at Harvard on Saturday evening, Feb. 26, at Rindge Technical High School. The cast of 45 has been drawn from the enlisted men studying languages and engineering at Harvard. The book of the musical show is said to be a broad satire on the armed forces' invasion of the colleges in general and Harvard in particular. Feminine roles will be played by amateur actresses.

Heifetz Concert

When Heifetz appears on Sunday afternoon, March 5, in Symphony Hall, he will play the following program:

Allegro (Suite LXXIV)	Scarlatti
Andante (Suite XXXVIII)	Scarlatti
Allegro (Suite XXXVIII)	Scarlatti
Sonata No. 9 (K. 296)	Mozart
Concerto No. 2	Bruch
Sonata	Strauss
Caprice No. 20	
Caprice No. 13	
"Figaro" (from Barber of Seville")	Paganini-Kreisler; Rossini-Castelnuovo-Tedesco

Victory Concert

The Wellesley College Choir, Margaret Macdonald, conductor, will give next Sunday's Victory Concert for members of the armed forces, in the Tapestry Hall of the Museum of Fine Arts. Works by Byrd, Marx, Mozart and Handel are on the program.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Thank You, Svoboda," new comedy by H. S. Kraft. Starring Sam Jaffe. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays, and Washington's Birthday.

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue," by Massine and Van Grona. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Boston Garden—Ice Follies of 1944. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays and Sundays at 2:30. Through Feb. 28.

Films in Suburbs

Exeter—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Suspected Person," Clifford Evans. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 12:30, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:35. "Weekend Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 9:45 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Pired Wife," Dianna Barrymore. 2:25, 5:15, 8.

Majestic—"Jeannie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:13.

Metropolitan—"Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:15.

Modern—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9, 11:55 a. m., 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 10.

Paramount—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Mitchell Ayres. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8, 10:30. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 6:55, 9:10.

Scollay—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Kill or Be Killed," "World in Action," "Rhythm on Rampage," "Silver Wings," "Screen Snapshots," "The Biter Bit," "Into the Clouds." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10.

Telepix—"Kill or Be Killed," "Mt. McKinley," "Ski Troopers," "Robert Benchley."

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," P. Aumont, Gene Kelly. 1:45, 8.
Allston: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Good Morning Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck.
Regent: "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. "Girl from Monterey," Arminda, Edgar Kennedy.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "The Kansan," Richard Dix.
Coolidge Corner: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.
Cleveland Circle: "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 1:30, 8.
Harvard: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Lane. 2, 8.
University: "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 3:10, 6:30, 9:35. "So's Your Uncle." 1:45, 5, 8:10. "March of Time." 2:50, 6, 9:15.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Dark Command," Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor. "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs.
Codman Square: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margot Robert Ryan. 1:30, 6:45, 8.
Franklin: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo, Robert Ryan. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 3:22, 8:14. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:08, 7, 9:44.
Park: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Footlight Glamour," Arthur Lake. 1:30, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. 2:30, 8:15. "Footlight Glamour," Arthur Lake. 4:08, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur. 3:11, 6:18, 9:35. "Gangway for Tomorrow." 1:57, 5:04, 8:11.
Mystic: "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. 3:32, 8:32. "The Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers. 2:12, 7, 9:47.
Maplewood: "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 3:44, 9:44. "Submarine Alert," Wendy Barrie, Richard Arlen. 2:22, 6:22.
Strand: "Cross of Lorraine," Jean Aumont, Gene Kelly. 3:30, 9:30. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 1:55, 8.
Orpheum: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Prairie Thunder," Dick Foran.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones.
Fellsway: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Something About a Soldier."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Rookies in Burma." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Thousands Cheer," all-star. "The Falcon and the Co-eds," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Something About a Soldier." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "I Escaped from the Gestapo," Dean Jagger, John Carradine. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out," Leo Gorcey. 2, 8.
Strand: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "March of Time." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan. 2:05, 7:50. "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 3:24, 9:09.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Frontier Badmen," Diana Barrymore.
Coolidge: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. Robert Cummings. "The Seventh Victim" Tom Conway.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Franchot Tone, Victor Moore. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig.

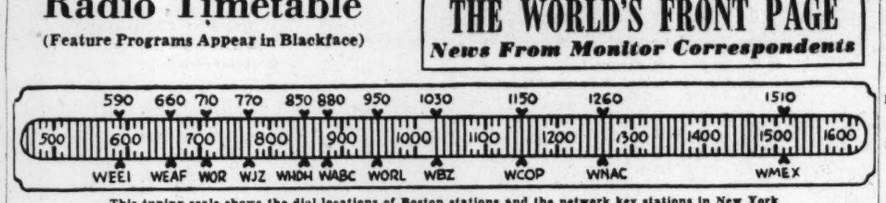
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Jane Darwell.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6.30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Sheelah Carter, news..	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	"A to Z in Novelty"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Concert orchestra	Musical Fantasy
3:30	News; Snapshots..	Church in the Wildwood	'Pepper Young's Family'	Yankee House Party;	"Cowboy Jamboree"
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Red Cross Program	"Right to Happiness"	Variety show: orch.	"Cowboy Jamboree"
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Drama; Musical progr'm	"Backstage Wife"	Walter Compton, news	News; Mystery Melodies
4:15	guest stars: News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Musical Roundup	Mystery Melodies
4:30	Henry Atkinson	Musical Poll of Hits	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Alvino Rey's Orch.
4:45	Red Cross: "Date"	Musical Poll of Hits	"Young Widder Brown"	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	All Star Dance Parade	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Fats Waller's Or
5:15	Five O'Cock Follies	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	Irish Melodies
5:30	Follies: Drama	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	Irish Melodies
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Frank Fallon, sports
6:15	Texas Rangers	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers.	"Digest": Songs	Negro History; Music
6:30	Lyn Murray's Show	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Show Tune Time; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	'Dateline': drama	Nero Wolfe": drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Parade": In Gloaming	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on B'dway:	"The Lone Ranger":	U S Coast Guard Band	Sabby Lewis' Orch.	Joseph Tall: Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment.	Sabby Lewis' Orch.	Joseph Tall. Variety
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Lucille Manners: Ross	Cecil Brown, news	'Excursions in Science'
8:15	comedy quiz; mu-	"Parker Family": dr.	Graham; Dr Black's Or	Fulton Oursler Reports	Bill Dooley's Orchestra
8:30	sic; drama; ZaSu	Meet Your Navy: music	Hit Parade: Lulu Bates;	'Freedom of Opportuni-	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Pitts; News	var. show; Interviews	soloist; orchestra	ty': drama; guests	Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	Playhouse: Laird	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time: F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:15	Creager: "Lodger"	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	"Believe It or Not"	"Bolero"
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Bob Chester's Orch.	"People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing: quiz;	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; Drama	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Lenor; John King, mc.	"Bolero"
10:00	Moore-Durante Va-	J. W. Vandercook, news	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Network Sports	News service
10:15	riety show	Sammy Kisen's Orch.	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Network Sports	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports; H V Kaltenborn	Network Sports	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
10:45	Yehudi Menuhin	M. Piastro, conductor	Norman Thomas, talk	Network Sports	Count Basie's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	"Music by Cugat"	Weather; Bump Hadley	Weather; Dance orch.	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver': dr.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	'Mrs. Miniver': dr.	D'Artega presents: News	Music You Want	Tony Pastor's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Music	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Dress Parade; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News service	"Breakfast Band Box"	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones's Orchestra	Good Morning; Talk	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	"George & Dixie": News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	High School Parade	"From the Hymnal"	News service	Saturday Encores	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	"Hannah": News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter.	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	Church in the Wildwood	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Gardener's Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores": songs; orch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Encores": songs; orch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	'Youth on Parade':	Jesting With the Jesters	4-H Club program	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Boston
10:15	music; drama	Norman Cloutier's Music	Quiz Kids Interviewed	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's Pgm: News	"The Irresistibles"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	ABC's of OPA	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey, stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	"On Stage Everybody"	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Kick-Conga!
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	"On Stage Everybody"	Or.; Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	'Lighted Window': dr.	Children's Bible Hour	"Music for You"
11:45	tions": B. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Wendy Barrie	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	"Over Hollywood":	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
12:45	Wm. Demarest	Hour: talk; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama: music
1:00	Dick Powell; Mar-	Andrini Continentals	'Here's to Youth': dr.;	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tha Tilton; News	"Three Romeos": songs	Our Nomad Families'	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters": drama	Luncheon With Lopez	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	Luncheon With Lopez	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books'	Metropolitan Opera:	Week-End Function	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, gst	Strauss' "Der Rosen-	Amer. Home Campaign	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	kavalier"; Emanuel	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Treas. Star Parade	List; Jarmila Novotna;	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or	News service
3:00	"Victory F. O. B."	Irene Jessner; Nadine	N E Junior Town Meet-	"This Is Halloran": Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Speaker: Music	Conner; Walter Olit-	ing: "Germany"	"This Is Halloran": Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.:	zki: Thelma Votipka;	Treasury Star Parade	Army-Navy House Party	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Bruno Walter, con	Hertha Glaz; with sup-	"Men Make the Navy"	Variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Beethoven: Eroica;	porting cast; George	"Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	"Promethus"	Szell, conductor	Patty's": drama	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Mystery Melodies
4:30	News; "Follies";	Metropolitan Opera:	Doctors at War: drama	Sports comments	Benny Goodman's Or.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Strauss' "Der Rosen-	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr.	kavalier"; George	'Your Amerlea': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board;	Harry James' Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Szell, conductor	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Metropolitan Opera	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Johnny Long's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Treasury Star Parade	Starring Curt Massey	Britain": interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	Quiz Kids Interviewed	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Frank Fallon, sports
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Quiz Kids Interviewed	Symphony of Melody	"Digest": Songs	Negro History Week
6:30	"Musically Yours"	News, Wm. Lang	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New": Variety;	"The American Story":	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	the Gun: drama	Gladys Swarthout;	"Naming of America".	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	Laird Cregar; Perry	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks	Como; Leonard Warren	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	"Abie's Irish Rose": em	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	William Hillman, news	"Abie's Irish Rose": em	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum":	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen.";	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Mystery dr.: News	Dr. Koussevitzky, con;	Ralph Edwards, cond.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Rabaud's "Nocturne";	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Mari-	Classical Album: Shos-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Schumann's Sym. No 3	comedy; songs; orch	on Claire: Richard	takovich's Symphony
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"Can You Top This";	Tucker: "La Boheme";	No. 1, in F Major
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or: 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Orchestra; Chorus	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band"	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please:	Army Service Forces	Louis Prima; E. Knight	Bondwagon; dr.; guest,	Frankie Masters' Orch
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Present: drama; music	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	Col. Carlos F. Romulo	Ray Noble's Orchestra
10:45	Network speaker	'The Little Show': dr.	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Carson Robison's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Off Record	California Melodies	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey"	Fishermen's Pgm	"I Sustain the Wings";	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	"Flashgun Casey"	'D'Artega Presents"	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; Music

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Feb. 20

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc). Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs For Sunday, Feb. 20

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

8:00 p. m.—WRUL, 11.73mc and 15.35mc. Christian Science Program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—12:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13meg., 48.4m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 18.1meg., 19.7m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Ballad Concert. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRC, 2.92meg., 102.6m.
Caracas—7:30 p. m.—Music and Comedy. YV5RN, 6.20meg., 48.4m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68meg., 31m.
London—8:00 p. m.—"The Production Front." GSC, 9.58meg.
London—8:30 p. m.—"World Affairs." Talk by Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m. GSU, 7.26meg., 41.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; G

U. S. Forces Still Batter Truk--Nazis Evacuate Staraya Russa

Continued from Page 1

with airfields, guarded by a fleet, and encircled by a protective reef with few entrances.

This blow fell less than two weeks after the American conquest of Kwajalein Atoll, keystone of the Marshalls more than 1,000 miles east of Truk, a conquest which afforded a lagoon base for the most powerful United States Fleet ever amassed in the Pacific.

There was nothing to indicate that the escorting war vessels had risked the concentrated fire of Japanese fleet units and shore batteries.

Until Truk's airfields are neutralized and any carriers inside the lagoon knocked out, a ship bombardment would be a doubly dangerous venture.

Admiral Nimitz stated: "At daylight yesterday morning [Feb. 16] powerful naval task forces of the United States Pacific Fleet commenced an attack on the Japanese naval base at Truk, with several hundred of our planes participating. No further details are available."

The latter phrase, it was explained, meant that Admiral Nimitz himself was without more complete word, due to the tightness of the radio silence for such a daring undertaking.

The Tokyo Radio said Feb. 18 that "powerful mechanized units as well as air power" had been used in the American attack on Truk.

"Fighting with our troops is now going on," a radiocast added.

"This present attack by the enemy is not the real thing, and it seems that it does not go beyond the scope of a strong reconnaissance," said the overseas dispatch radiocast by the Domei agency and recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service.

"The main force of our invincible Navy is biding its time until the very end, and, co-ordinating it with the supply difficulties that will increase in proportion to the distance of the enemy's advance, is now looking for the golden opportunity to destroy the enemy at one stroke."

An earlier Domei dispatch quoted an imperial communiqué as saying that carrier-based planes had attacked Truk and "fierce fighting is now going on between our forces and the enemy."

London Headlines U. S. Raid on Truk

By the Associated Press

London, Feb. 18

American action against Truk was displayed more prominently in London newspapers than any other development of recent months in the Pacific.

The News Chronicle gave top place to the headline "Japan's Pearl Harbor Attacked," while the Express and Daily Mail also gave the attack leading attention.

Italy:

Great Allied Attack Launched at Cassino

Allied troops, moving up under cover of a thundering six-hour barrage from hundreds of guns, one of the most intense of the Mediterranean war, began an attack on the town of Cassino and the slopes of Mt. Cassino before dawn this morning.

At the same time, Allied Headquarters announced that American and British troops on the beachhead below Rome, with the aid of one of the greatest air umbrellas ever raised in the Mediterranean, had beaten back the head-on attacks made by the Germans in an effort to drive the Allies into the sea at any cost.

The attack on Cassino and Monastery Hill was with the benefit of a hail of steel which switched from the town to the mountain and back again where the Germans were holding out in pillboxes in the torn and battle-blackened houses and around the ruined monastery of Monte Cassino.

The fire from these pillboxes had prevented the initial attempts to occupy the crest of Monastery Hill just after a terrific bombing by Flying Fortresses and other aircraft which leveled the ancient abbey on Feb. 15.

Just before the barrage ended shortly before dawn, the Allied troops went into the attack against the town, where they have been inching forward for nearly two weeks in close-quarter combat in the streets and where they already held approximately one third of the city.

On the Anzio beachhead, the Allies still were holding their perimeter firmly, although the Germans twice broke through in bitter battle in one sector near Cisterna and were twice driven back.

The Germans attempted a frontal attack straight down the 10-mile stretch of road from Carroceto to Anzio, apparently willing to take enormous losses to carry out Hitler's demand that the British and Americans be driven off their springboard.

But they were met by a terrific smash from Allied air might, including hundreds of Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

Showering the enemy with thousands of antipersonnel and fragmentation bombs and other missiles, the big bombers attacked all along just behind the Germans' front.

Clearing weather permitting the air forces to take off in strength also saw swarms of medium and lighter bombers roaming the battle area and plastering the enemy almost at will.

American heavy bombers flew almost double their previous record of close-support sorties, while RAF Wellingtons continued the attacks for the sixth night in succession to prevent the Germans from getting set for new thrusts.

Allied warships contributed to the battle on both fronts, the British cruiser Mauritius blasting the German road bottleneck at Formia, just in front of the main Fifth Army front to the south, while other warships took shots at German long-range guns which have been shelling Anzio shipping.

Russia:

Nazis Evacuate Staraya Russa

The Germans announced Feb. 18 the evacuation of Staraya Russa, their mightiest base between Leningrad and Smolensk, in a broadening crack-up of their defenses.

The Red Army triumph south of Lake Ilmen came just a day after the Russians said they had completed the liquidation of the German Eighth Army trapped around Korsun near the Dnieper Bend, inflicting on the Nazis their worst single disaster in Russia since Stalingrad.

Premier Joseph Stalin announced that 52,000 had been killed and 11,000 captured from the 10 divisions and a brigade. Another 21,900 had been killed in futile efforts to break open the trap, bringing total German losses around Korsun to 84,900.

Berlin's account of the newest retreat toward the Baltic states reflected Hitler's growing manpower crisis. The Germans asserted that the retreat was necessary "to shorten the front and gain further operational reserves." Moscow has not yet confirmed the victory.

Actually, Staraya Russa—a bastion on the Lovat River—had been outflanked by Russian offensives west from captured Novgorod, north of Lake Ilmen, and south from Leningrad to within 27 miles of Pskov. These columns had reached positions 100 miles due west of Staraya Russa and the Red Army was astride the direct east-west railway retreat or supply line.

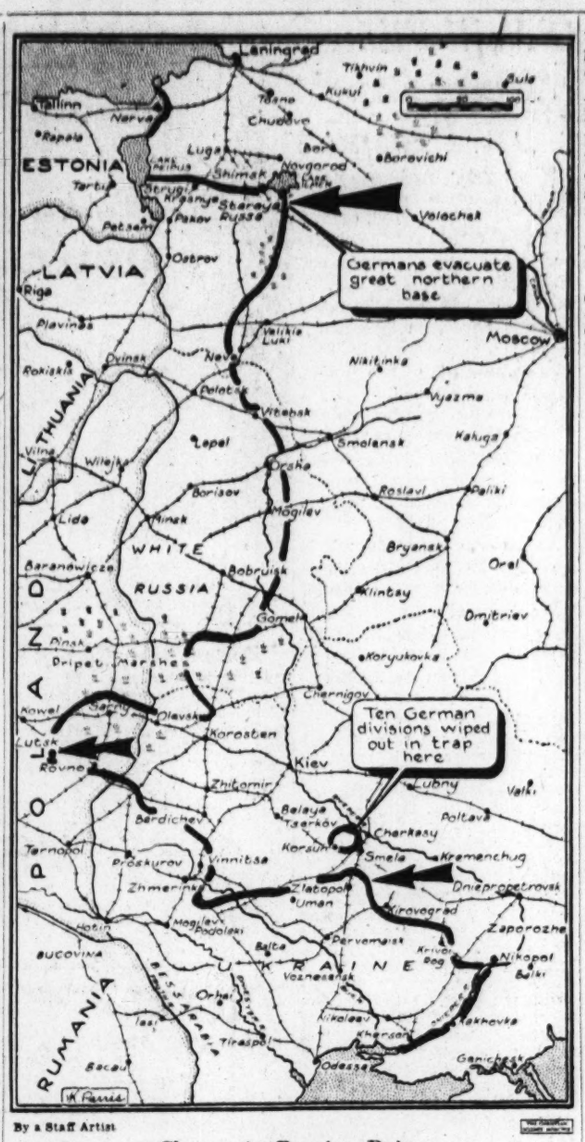
The evacuation of Staraya Russa gave the Russians control of all but the extreme western tip of Lake Ilmen, and even there the rail junction of Shimsk seemed about ready to fall.

The Germans countered Premier Stalin's victory claim with the assertion that a relief tank force had broken through to the trapped remnants of the German Eighth Army in the middle Ukraine.

"West of Cherkasy in bitter defense and attacks which lasted several days, connection with cut-off German fighting groups has been re-established," a Berlin radiocast said. The Nazis asserted that a corridor was cut through the ranks of the numerically superior Russians and said fighting was "fluctuating."

Another German dispatch reaching Stockholm said a Nazi Storm Troop formation at Narva, nine miles inside northern Estonia, had thrown back a Russian attempt to cross the ice-covered Narova River before the ancient city. The Russians were said to have prepared the attack with a five-hour artillery barrage.

The Germans said that the battle for Narva was growing more fierce every hour and that skies above the city glowed with fires started by the bombardment of hundreds of guns. The Germans were reported using Danish, Norwegian, and Dutch SS formations in the defense of Narva.



By a Staff Artist

Change in Russian Drive

Evacuation of the main German stronghold in the North at Staraya Russa is expected to be followed by a rapid Russian overrunning of the small Baltic States. The wiping out of 10 trapped German divisions, at a point shown lower on the map makes necessary a rapid reorganization of the German forces of the Dnieper.

'Arctic Sea Wall' In German Plan

By the Associated Press

Stockholm, Feb. 18

The Germans are taking steps to receive important forces in Finnmark, the northernmost section of Norway, leading to a belief they intend to evacuate the Northern Finland front, the newspaper Dagens Nyheter said yesterday in a story attributed to private sources.

At the same time the Germans are strengthening the defenses of Northern Norway and are reported constructing an "Arctic Sea wall" along the Pasvik River, which separates Norway and Finland.

South Pacific:

Allies Blast Convoy, 6 Nippon Ships Hit

A Japanese convoy at the mercy of Allied bombers off Mussau Island, in the Bismarck Archipelago, has lost six ships sunk or damaged, Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported Feb. 18. The attack still is in progress, and more of the fleeing, scattered vessels may yet become bomb victims.

The convoy, attempting to carry supplies to Japanese garrisons isolated in the Bismarck Islands by Allied forces, was sighted Feb. 15 by a Liberator heavy bomber, which opened the attack. Navy Catalina and Mitchell medium bombers joined the assault the next day.

Many direct hits were scored on an escorting destroyer, an 8,000-ton tanker which was beached, a 6,000-ton transport or cargo ship, and three 1,500-ton cargo carriers, the communiqué said.

Admiral William F. Halsey's Solomons-based bombers and fighters hit Rabaul, the Japanese base in northeastern New Britain, on Feb. 14 and 15 with a total of 221 tons of bombs.

Vunakanau, Tobera and Rapopo airdromes at Rabaul were blasted. Twenty-six enemy aircraft were destroyed or damaged on the ground and 10 were shot down in the attacks, against the loss of one Allied fighter.

The Japanese stepped up their air activity, sending 15 dive bombers to attack shipping and the beaches at the Green Islands, which American and New Zealand troops occupied on Feb. 15. Six of the raiders were downed. No damage was done to Allied troops or equipment, a Headquarters spokesman said.

Allied shipping off Empress Augusta Bay, on the west coast of Bougainville Island in the Solomons, was attacked by Japanese aircraft. Some damage and casualties resulted. Two enemy planes were downed.

Invasion Air Arm:

U. S. 9th Expanded To Spearhead Attack

The United States 9th Air Force, whose original elements figured in the Middle East and Asia, has been established in Britain in reorganized and greatly expanded strength as the American aerial spearhead for invasion of Europe.

The Supreme Allied Command announced Feb. 17 that the new 9th Air Force has been joined with RAF ground-support units to form the Allied Expeditionary Air Force under Air Chief Marshal Trafford L. Leigh-Mallory and that the unified group's first job would be to clear the enemy out of the sky in the opening phases of the coming battle of Germany.

At the same time, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's headquarters announced appointment of Maj. Gen. William O. Butler as Marshal Leigh-Mallory's deputy commander in chief of the Expeditionary Air Force. General Butler commanded both Army and Navy air forces in Alaska when the Japanese were driven from the Aleutians.

The 9th Air Force's commander, Maj. Gen. Lewis H. Brereton, formerly headed American air forces in the Middle East and India.

In contrast to the long-range offensive operations of the great Allied strategic bombing forces—the United States 8th Air Force and the RAF Bomber Command—the 9th Air Force and its RAF counterpart will be known technically as a tactical air force and will operate in conjunction with invasion forces and form a spearhead for them.

The 9th Air Force, shifted here in secrecy from the Mediterranean theater, has been building strength in Britain for nearly a year. Its presence was generally known in England, but no one was permitted to publish the fact.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Strike Into Northern Italy

Yugoslav Partisan forces have stabbed across the Slovene border into Northern Italy and now are battling the Germans just south of the World War I battlefield of Caporetto, Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced Feb. 18.

A communiqué radiocast by the Free Yugoslav Radio said that units of the 30th Patriot Division had crossed the Piave River between Gorizia and Tolomina and occupied the right bank of the stream. Bitter fighting is in progress, the bulletin said.

Tolomina is 10 miles southeast of Caporetto and Gorizia is 20 miles farther downstream.

The communiqué also reported continued heavy fighting between German and Partisan forces in the Croat Province of Zagorje between Ludbreg and Koprivilica.

Burma:

British Troops Aid Trapped Indian Unit

The 7th Indian Division, composed of men from all parts of India who for the past two weeks have been all but cut off from their supply base in Burma, received assistance on Feb. 18.

A fresh column of British troops was thrown into the "battle for Ngakyedauk Pass," where the 7th Indian Division has been fighting on all sides against the Japanese. More than 1,000 of the enemy have been killed attempting to close the Allied supply road through that Mayu Mountain ridge gap on the Arakan Front.

The Japanese were unable to crack the "box"-defense tactics employed by the Indian troops east of the mountain pass. On every side they ran into a wall of concentrated machine-gun fire.

Front dispatches said they attacked repeatedly, to fall back only when the Indians counter-attacked.

An East Asia Command communiqué issued in New Delhi, India, said that Allied forces were making steady progress on all sectors of the Arakan Front.

Unrest in Japan:

Allied Blows Urged To Break Morale

The time has come for the Allies to strike hard to accelerate the internal disruption of Japan, a Chinese Army spokesman said Feb. 18.

Declaring that "one thing is certain, China is making preparations for a counterattack," the spokesman said food rationing was approaching the starvation point in Japan, the shortage of clothing was becoming desperate, morale was sagging, and Japanese officials were forced constantly to remind the people of the grave or critical situation confronting them.

Japanese forces in the Pacific constantly are clamoring for more planes and more ships and Premier Hodeki Tojo constantly is exhorting his people at home to increase production, the spokesman said.

The Japanese people are worried, he added, by the steady sinkings of ships off the China and Indo-China coast by Allied submarines and ships now are traveling in strongly guarded convoys.

Japan's West Pacific Grip Loosed by Attack on Truk

Continued from Page 1

the major Japanese defense line which swings like a huge arc from Camranh Bay in Indo-China through the tip of northern Borneo and out to Truk itself.

That the Allies are able to challenge Truk at this time discloses two grave weaknesses in the Japanese strength:

1. The lack of planes.
2. The inability to give full naval defense to the Japanese outposts of aggression.

The lack of planes has been clearly demonstrated throughout recent phases of the Pacific campaign. Both as to quality and quantity, Japanese aviation is inferior.

Foe's Air Weakness Disclosed

Allied attacks on the Marshall Islands demonstrated the Japanese weakness in land-based planes. No one knows how many carriers the Japanese have. But the ability to thrust to within such close range of one of their pivotal positions indicates that their naval aviation is either weak or that it is being held in reserve for even greater dangers.

And where is the Japanese Navy?

Despite the fact that reconnaissance planes have shown a sizable concentration of ships at Truk itself, there is nothing to indicate that the Japanese intend to challenge the vast American naval surface concentrations which now have swept into an area where the Japanese have been intrenching themselves for more than a quarter of a century.

Threat to Japan

There is reason to assume that the Japanese naval strategy is being forced to the desired point where threat alone is sufficient to keep the major portion of the Nipponese Fleet in its home islands—a potential defense for Japan Proper.

Clearly the Japanese must have been surprised by the American attack. The two reconnaissance planes which succeeded in photographing Truk were not expected. The first encountered very little antiaircraft fire, although the second went through very heavy flak. But only a few planes arose to challenge them—and that too late.

Perhaps the Japanese expected—as many armchair strategists expected—that the American strategy would be to by-pass Truk entirely. But Allied strength clearly has developed to a point where this is not necessary. Some of the smaller bases have been by-passed—Eniwetok in the western Marshalls and the bases of Kusail and Ponape in the eastern Carolines.

Other Bases Affected

But the assault upon Truk itself will do much to immobilize these points, as it will the enemy bases at Rabaul and Kavieng in the South Pacific.

These bases depend on Truk for much of their transshipped supplies and for access to the great oil-storage facilities which the Japanese are known to have erected in the volcanic rugged terrain of the reef-protected Truk atoll.

Truk is known to have just about every defense a naval base could desire. The Japanese began the job 30 years ago at the start of the World War I. After the war, they were given a mandate over the Caroline Islands and have been at the construction job ever since.

Important Sub Base

Allied air reconnaissance has shown that the installations included extensive airfields. The atoll is known to serve as an important submarine base from which atacks on supply lines to the Gilbert and Marshall Islands could readily be attacked.

Although the Island is spoken of in the singular, it really is a close-knit group of 200 small volcanic formations. Around it stretches a circular coral reef which affords an excellent anchorage, providing a lagoon about 40 miles in diameter.

This reef can be crossed by sizable craft only at five points, furnishing excellent protection from the sea. Volcanic hills which rise to about 1,400 feet provide effective implacements for harbor fortifications.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Finland

Continued from Page 1

of Lake Peipus the Russians are at the gates of Narva and Pskov. With the fall of these cities the Germans cannot hold Estonia, and the Russians, once they get back their naval and air bases at Tallinn and Batischport, will dominate both the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic sea lanes.

This will completely cut off the Finns from Germany save for the tenuous link through Northern Norway and via neutral Sweden, and Finland's strategic situation will become untenable.

It is not likely under these circumstances that the Russians will agree to any conditions short of the complete surrender of the Finnish Army and the removal from power of the clique whom they hold responsible for Finland's anti-Soviet policy.

Final Links Joined Together On U. S.-Financed Canol Job

WHITEHORSE, Y. T., Feb. 18 (CP)—Final links in the American-financed Canol project pipe line from Norman Wells, N. W. T., to Whitehorse, were welded yesterday near Macmillan Pass astride the Arctic Continental Divide in the Mackenzie mountain range.

The welding completed one of the most vital parts of the $130,000,000 project, a program of the United States Government for development and distribution of oil and gasoline in northwestern Canada and Alaska.

"The pipe-line project is completed as of today and we hope soon to make the first test runs at Whitehorse," said Brig. Gen. L. D. Worsham of Evansville, Ind., commanding the Northwest Service Command.

The project was started June 29, 1942, after a Japanese attack on Alaska appeared possible.

Canol, which stands for Canadian Oil Lines, is the farthest north oil field in the world and is about 1,000 miles north of Edmonton.

Terms of the agreement between the United States and Canadian Governments provided the United States Government would construct the project and operate it for duration of the war. Thereafter the properties are to be valued and the Canadian Government is to have first option of purchasing the pipe line and refinery.

Tokyo Blames 'Tule' For U. S. Relief Stall

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio asserted Feb. 18 that the Japanese Government at one point last year had approved "the American proposal to send relief supplies to her war prisoners" but had backed down because of what Tokyo described as the "Tule Lake incident, in which a number of Japanese were subject to maltreatment, and the Americans' bombing attack on the Japanese hospital ship, the Buenos Aires Maru."

The propaganda radiocast in English, beamed to Latin America and recorded by the United States Government monitors, attributed the statement to Sadao Iguchi, spokesman of the Board of Information, and said it had been made to a "foreign press conference." Because of these alleged incidents the Japanese have declined to negotiate further on the matter of distributing food shipments to American prisoners in Japan.

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Morale Among War Workers Found Highest in Small Shop

War workers and employers who have produced unprecedented amounts of fighting materials are vitally interested in sustained employment in peacetime. Following is one in a series of articles showing what workers and employers think can be done for more efficient production not only for peace but for the final stages of the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES—When I stepped into a certain shop in a closely packed industrial section of a midwestern city, I heard women singing.

The song was "America the Beautiful," immediately followed by "The Star-Spangled Banner." Their voices, accompanied by the clamor and din of machinery, sounded like the anvil chorus of an opera.

"America! America! God shed His grace on thee-e-ee-ee
And crown thy good with brotherhood From sea to shining sea!"

Inside, I found a shop not much larger than the first floor of a rambling farmhouse, a cleanly scrubbed floor, old-fashioned coat racks, dining table and teakettle on a "combination" stove.

The employees, 40 women in all, worked swiftly at their job. They have turned out some 10,000,000 cleaning brushes for rifled small arms and machineguns.

Navy "E" Awarded

The plant recently got the Army-Navy "E" and singing was part of the presentation ceremony.

With an increase of only 26 per cent in personnel the little shop has increased production 86 per cent. Absenteeism is 1.5 per cent. No time has been lost in accidents.

An Italian girl combs out strands of phosphor bronze wire as fine as switches of human hair. Another applies oil. A girl of German descent cuts the switches to fit the diameter of a brush. Her hand is quicker than your eye and she finds it difficult to do it for you in "slow motion." Her hair is the same shade as the wire and has a fresh finger-wave, "for the 'E' party."

Soon the novelty of a visitor wears off and the girls resume singing.

After the brushes are trimmed, inspected, bundled, they are packed and sealed with wax for shipment overseas.

The women have a big stake in the fighting fronts—31 husbands, brothers, and sons in arms.

The singing follows you down the street:

"And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wa-a-ve
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!"

In this tour, it is significant that harmonious relations between employers and employees and among employees themselves seem to be in inverse proportion to the size of the plant.

Workers often forego higher wages for an intimate "homey" atmosphere, even though the shop may be flagrantly inconsiderate of their welfare.

For Christmas, employees in one such factory took up a collection and bought the president of the company a $100 watch!

Such an example bears out a statement made by Prof. F. J. Roethlisberger, industrial research analyst of Harvard University: "The desire for continuous and intimate association in work with others remains a strong, possibly the strongest, human capacity."

How to achieve "continuous and intimate association" in a large working force is a knotty problem which progressive management is facing with intelligent concern.

Steward's View of Shop

But here is a shop steward's view of a large plant where this factor evidently is being ignored:

"In my plant working conditions are wonderful. Some girls make as high as $16 a day but sometimes you feel the company goes out of the way to be cold and distant. Maybe it's because everything is referred to headquarters 500 miles away. I mean policies.

"The pay isn't the most important part of a job. We like to be proud of our work and, like to know we're important to the plant and appreciated. We like to see the company's name in the papers getting a citation or winning a trophy or passing out emblems to old employees.

"Our plant paper is run by the union. Grievances go to the shop stewards, but I think it would be better if foremen and supervisors had people's confidence. I'm afraid most of them don't. They care more about showing their authority than trying to show us how to get along better.

"We've had foremen who knew their stuff and were patient and understanding but as soon as we started to feel their good influence they'd change. They'd get distant and secretive. We like to know what's going on.

Better Understanding Needed

"We have over 3,000 employees, mostly women. Absenteeism is high but I honestly believe it could be cut down if the foremen would be more understanding about what women are up against.

"One day a foreman got rough with one of the girls and her production dropped to where she'd simply stop after she made her day rate, around 80 cents an hour. Her production record showed an earning capacity between $1.25 and $1.50 an hour. I appealed to her sense of loyalty to the war effort, so she got busy again but she wanted it understood she was not doing it for the boss.

"Alec, one of the workmen, came to me one day. He was downhearted, wanting to know why the boss couldn't be a 'good fella.' Alec had licked some difficulty he'd been having with his work and joyfully announced it to the boss. All the boss did was growl: 'Why didn't you do it like that in the first place?'

"We had a slogan contest with War Bonds for prizes. They were mailed to the winners with never a word or line to them personally.

"Maybe management tries to do right but just doesn't know how. Take the day before Christmas:

"We were told we'd have to work right up to Christmas Eve. We wanted to get off at noon and all the others threatened to walk out. I sent word around that walking off the job was in violation of our contract and if the company fired anyone the union would stand behind the company. I don't think anything justifies holding up war production.

"Everyone stayed on the job. Then the company reversed its decision. At one o'clock the foremen down the line announced we could go home."

Roosevelt Smiles Out Fourth Term Banter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 18

President Roosevelt again smiled away fourth-term political questions at his press conference today.

One correspondent remarked that Vice-President Henry A. Wallace had returned to Washington with the view that the President would be re-elected and did the President share that opinion.

At it again, Mr. Roosevelt joshingly replied.

Then a reporter quickly wanted to know who was at it again, and the President wavingly embraced all the correspondents in his office.

Another pointed out that Mr. Wallace said he wasn't quite so sure of his own political future as he was of the President's.

And the President, today at least, gave neither the Vice-President nor his press conference any light on that one.

War Plants In West To Drop 12,500

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18 (AP) — The St. Louis Ordnance Plant, which manufactures small arms ammunition, will release 11,000 employees at the rate of about 500 a day beginning March 4. Lieut. Col. George V. Riley, the commanding officer, has announced.

Colonel Riley said an additional 1,500 workers would be discharged by March 1 at the Siemers Lane bullet core plant, a unit of the McQuay-Norris Manufacturing Company, in the program of reducing personnel as the demand for production declines.

The cut at the ordnance plant, which is operated by a subsidiary of the Western Cartridge Company, will leave some 20,000 workers still busy, half the number employed at the plant's peak. About 8,000 workers were dropped last November and December, and McQuay-Norris' Forest Park bullet core plant, which employed 2,000, was closed on Feb. 1.

Colonel Riley, in announcing the reductions, said "huge stockpiles" of small arms ammunition had been built up, eliminating the need for further full scale production.

Draft Need Vital

DALLAS, Texas, Feb. 18 (AP)—Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commander of the Army's Service Forces, speaking of the new orders for draft boards to step up their quotas, said:

"My command alone is short 120,000 men. The draft boards haven't been meeting their quotas but it will be necessary for them to do so from now on."

Comparing today's problems of the service forces with those of last year, General Somervell, who, with 40 other generals, is attending a three-day conference of services forces here, said that the picture has changed from emphasis on the training of men to getting them overseas.

"There's still a lot of war to be fought," he said.

Medical-Aid Bill For U. S. Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — Establishment of voluntary medical services for Federal workers was proposed today in a bill submitted to Congress by the Civil Service Commission.

The bill would give Federal departments and agencies, including corporations owned and controlled by the Government, authority to establish "by contract or otherwise" employee programs upon recommendation of the Commission, acting on consultation with the Public Health Service.

A program of the kind proposed has been tried out at the War Production Board with Mrs. Beatrice Berle, physician wife of Adolph Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, in charge.

Under the bill, the Civil Service Commission would serve as co-ordinating agency in the development of health services for all Federal employees and in collaboration with the Public Health Service determine the extent to which services would be established.

Roosevelt Essential As Seen by Wallace

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Vice-President Wallace expressed the opinion at a press conference yesterday that the nation's war effort would be retarded if President Roosevelt is not re-elected for a fourth term.

Flatly predicting that the President will be elected again, the Vice-President said his own possible renomination is uncertain.

Asked how Mr. Roosevelt's retirement would injure the war effort, Mr. Wallace said he thought it would take anyone else a "long time to get acquainted with the personalities and the problems" of the Presidency.

Page U. S. Navy—Nine-Year-Old Boy Wants to Enlist—Away on Fourth Try

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP) — Nine-year-old Carl Fromme, whose precocious patriotism has led him to run away from home three times to enlist in the Navy, was off on his fourth adventure today.

The boy was brought back last night from a two-day runaway escapade to Philadelphia by his mother and grandmother only to break away just as they reached the door of their Riverside Drive home.

Darting around the corner of the block, Carl disappeared in the driving rain.

His father, Marcel Fromme, said he believed that the boy had gone to Times Square, where twice before he was found talking to sailors, trying to persuade them to aid him enlist.

"All I can pray is that any soldier or sailor who runs across him will bring him home," said Mr. Fromme.

Carl's Philadelphia trip began Wednesday after he decided he might be more successful in enlisting in the Navy out of town. He immediately attached himself to two sailors and a Marine.

The boy doggedly followed the three servicemen for hours. They finally told police he was sabotaging their shore leave. After a night in the House of Detention he was reclaimed by his mother and grandmother.

Carl, who has blond hair, is dressed in a navy peajacket, blue tweed trousers and a dark blue nautical cap.

Plenty of Gas Now For Cooking in Ohio

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18 (AP) —Bathing is back on the approved list for residents of 350 Ohio cities and towns.

The Ohio Fuel Gas Company announced Feb. 16 the end of a gas shortage which forced suspension of service to 150 war plants and made thousands of workers idle. It also rescinded its request that consumers postpone bathing and laundering to save gas.

The emergency developed last Sunday because of increased demands for heating homes, the company said, urging residents of an area, including virtually all Ohio except the northeastern section, to turn off hot water heaters and limit themselves to one hot meal a day.

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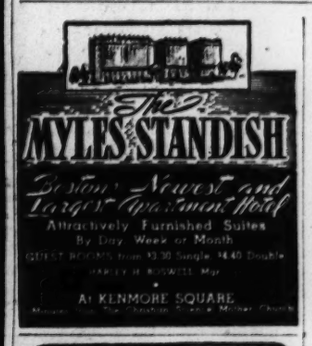

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The Home Forum

"A strong tower"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONCE, in an ancient time, there was a people who started to build for themselves a tower which was to reach unto the heavens and make for them a great and mighty name. But this tower, which we know as the tower of Babel, failed of its purpose. It was never completed. Its building resulted only in confusion and disunity, because it was built on the false foundations of pride and vainglory.

Humanity today is engaged in a struggle against a great superstructure of greed, tyranny, and oppression, built up in a world apathetic to its danger. This tower, too, is crumbling before the forces of righteousness which are on the march towards the freedom of mankind, so that today it might be said of the vaunted strongholds of evil, as the prophet Obadiah said centuries ago, "Though thou exalt thyself as the eagle, and though thou set thy nest among the stars, thence will I bring thee down, saith the Lord" (Obadiah 1:4).

* * *

In the Glossary of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 581), Mary Baker Eddy defines "Babel" as follows: "Self-destroying error; a kingdom divided against itself, which cannot stand; material knowledge." She makes the further comment, "The higher false knowledge builds on the basis of evidence obtained from the five corporeal senses, the more confusion ensues, and the more certain is the downfall of its structure." We might well ask ourselves whether we are mentally building Babel towers in our thinking, or a structure with stable and satisfying foundations. Whatever we build day by day in our thinking will certainly be tested by human experience.

The Apostle Paul, writing to the Corinthians concerning such building, said, "For other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ." He said further, "Now if any man build upon this foundation gold, silver, precious stones, wood, hay, stubble; every man's work shall be made manifest: for the day shall declare it, because it shall be revealed by fire; and the fire shall try every man's work of what sort it is" (I Corinthians 3:11-13). It is interesting to note that Paul evaluates these various forms of building in the scale of their stability, from the relatively indestructible substance of gold down to the hay and stubble, vulnerable to fire. We cannot build for security in the home, the community, or the nation unless we build on the foundation of divine Principle, the moral and spiritual law as taught and lived by Christ Jesus.

Sometimes, in order to ensure solid foundations, it is necessary to do considerable excavating. In Science and Health Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 201): "We cannot build safely on false foundations. Truth makes a new creature, in whom old things pass away and 'all things are become new.' Passions, selfishness, false appetites, hatred, fear, all sensuality, yield to spirituality, and the superabundance of being is on the side of God, good." So in our thinking, as we accept spiritual ideas, they remove the old, shabby ways of thought, outworn traditions, prejudices, belief in laws of heredity, in luck, chance, and the like. Thoughts which do not belong to God, divine Mind, and therefore do not belong to man, His image and likeness, must be seen as counterfeit and spurious, and must be cast out of our thinking. Old grudges, resentment, pride, and self-will, which sometimes clutter our thinking, must be dislodged and discarded because they are no part of our real selfhood.

On page 428 of the textbook is written: "To divest thought of false trusts and material evidences in order that the spiritual facts of being may appear,—this is the great attainment by means of which we shall sweep away the false and give place to the true. Thus we may establish in truth the temple, or body, 'whose builder and maker is God.'" Divesting thought of false trusts demands honesty and humility, and its results are seen in better health and harmony.

* * *

The spiritual facts concerning God and man are available to all. These facts are not built up by human philosophy or the human intellect. They are the true facts of existence, the truth which is from "everlasting to everlasting." This is the tower of which Solomon wrote (Proverbs 18:10), "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe." To abide in this spiritual fortress is to abide in the consciousness of God's allness, the ever-presence of divine Love to shield, protect, and guide in every circumstance or condition. This spiritual abode is a divine sanctuary, in which we find surcease from sin, sickness, and death. It is that "secret place" of which the Psalmist sings (Psalms 91:1), "He that dwelleth in the secret place of the most High shall abide under the shadow of the Almighty."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian)

By Courtesy of the Carnegie Institute of Art, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SUGAR BUSH IN VERMONT": *A Painting by Patsy Santo*

PATSY SANTO is a self-taught painter, one of a group of contemporary Americans who have gained recognition for talents that have developed without benefit of systematic schooling. These artists have generally worked hard at non-artistic vocations, picking up their paint-brushes as a means of relaxation. They all possess a native skill, an inborn aptitude. They do not paint like children, for they are capable of a strenuous discipline and a meticulous manipulation. They differ from professional artists in their unconventionality, and in an unimpeded, uninfluenced, response to a personal vision. They also maintain a domestic quality that disappears in urbane performance.

Mr. Santo was born in Corsano, Italy, and came to the United States when he was twenty years old. He worked at a number of jobs in a foundry, at a print works, and a brush factory, as a cutter, weaver, and house painter. He finally settled in Bennington, Vermont. His ingenuous efforts in paint came to the attention of exhibitors, museums, and dealers; and in his first solo display in New York City, thirty-three exhibited paintings out of forty-seven were sold.

"Sugar Bush in Vermont" is a characteristic landscape. It shows keen observation and logical composition. We are told that Mr. Santo proceeds forward from the background, developing perspective through progression rather than recession, the common practice among realistic landscape painters. He seems to be able to control the space relations and intricate details simultaneously.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Toward the Spring!

TODAY HAS BEEN an unexpected bit of bounty, an extra ration point slipped in ahead of schedule. So, today, I abandoned typewriter and desk, went out in the mild air to listen. In this neck o' Connecticut, I noticed, the mercury was up to 56°! My winter tweed felt heavy as I trudged uphill, away from streets and shops, up toward the sleeping fields whose dreams cannot be bought.

Down the hill to meet me little rills came running. On either side of the narrow road, they ran with brisk and cheerful sound, carrying the molten snows, making light of winter. From pine to spruce Canadian sparrows flitted—those small white-throats with their ever-blithe cheep. Even on icy days they never sound depressed, only subdued. But on this afternoon their small voices spoke of spring.

At the top of the hill, the road bent left, led past an orchard. An apple orchard nearly thirty years old, seasoned trees, beautiful in their bareness. Pruners were at work among them, lopping off suckers, redding them to bear. By autumn—next autumn—all the boughs will be bright with fruits, with McIntoshes and Baldwins. The clear shapes of the trees will be lost, the branchy outlines blurred by a thick dress of leaves. Standing there this afternoon on the road, staring at their stark skeletons, this was hard to believe. Still, I know that potent sap lives in those skeletons and that spring never fails in its potent renewal!

* * *

Without haste the three pruners moved their ladders from tree to tree, climbing, cutting, tossing the lopped branches down till all the pale gold turf was littered with dark lace. Two of the men were Hungarians, vivid in color, with strongly modeled faces. The other was a New Englander, a Scots type, on the dour side, silent and set upon his business. Under the trees, cheering his men on, stood Seumas O'Keefe, the Irishman. Irishman, did I say? He was born right here in New Eden. Yet his parents out of County Antrim have given him their Irish brogue, a tongue, and that color of mind which stems from the Green Isle and bubbles into talk lively and rich. O'Keefe's fists were thrust into the pockets of his leather windbreaker. Sturdily he stood, a solid and vigorous stump belonging to the ground as much as any tree! All his eighty years had been spent among growing things. His round, ruddy face was clear of guile, fresh as a boy's. Nobody would guess how many seasons had passed over his shoulders. From under his cap hair sprang out in a silver halo above his green-blue eyes.

The mere sight of him was tonic, made me feel hopeful.

"Is it really spring, Seumas? Can today last?"

His eyes twinkled.

"Ye can't count on it for certain till March seventeenth. 'Tis then the smoke curls out of every chimney, so they say in Antrim, where they sleep all winter and never tumble into work till the true coming of spring."

His eyes went back onto the trees and the three men at work there. By instinct and long experience, he saw every separate bough and its worth.

"Take off *that* one next, Miklo!" He spoke to one of the Hungarians. "See, near the middle. It's a sucker that'll carry no fruit."

The man nodded, set his small saw sliding back and forth. A fine yellowish dust fell on the turf.

O'Keefe's fist settled back in his side-pocket.

"Good workers, these Hungarians. Miklo has been with me seventeen years and the other fellow longer. Their spines keep straight; they walk like men. It's from the military training. A bit of honest discipline harms nobody. Young Dicky, me grandson, snaps his feet together and calls me 'Sir' now when he comes home on leave. Uncle Sam is teaching him what his mother never did." Seumas O'Keefe chuckled. "He used to have the manners of a bull. I don't hold with the old just because I'm a white-head, but respect is a proper thing in a human being. Him that fails in kindness to a child or a cat, to an apple tree or a woman in her age, pretty quick fails in reverence, too. Respect of living creatures is God's way. The wildness in us needs pruning. An unpruned boy don't bear good fruit no more than an unpruned McIntosh tree."

* * *

O'Keefe picked up a branch from the earth, turned it in his fingers. His face was serious. It glowed like a healthy apple.

"Maybe, here in America, we let 'em run too wild, lads and girls alike. The Chinese don't scold children, so I hear tell, but the children have reverence in them from their first days unto their last. What are any of us—yellow, white, or black—but the children of God's eye?" Seumas held up the pruned branch against the cool blue sky, looking at its intricate twigs each tipped with a tight bud. Half a hundred tiny, tight buds asleep, who would not wake nor unfurl this spring. "War is a hard pruning," Seumas said. Gently, with a sort of compassion, he laid the branch back on the ground. His red fist rested against his corduroy pants. There were soil stains on it, warm colors of earth clinging to his skin. "When things go hardest is when ye hold hardest to faith. Me mither were never a whiner, not she!" Deep feeling surged through his sea-green eyes and Seumas O'Keefe's voice rang blithe. "Once me fayther broke his leg. Us shavers were too little for aught but play. I remember well—four years I had, and Katie two, and Paddy boy three. So she hired out at fifty cents a day to keep a bit o' soup in the pot. At the end of it, what did she do? Shure, she took us all to the door, pointed her finger. 'Look, childers, the buds do be opening on our quince! God never forgets his business."

VERA FOYNE

"Et fast tårn"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

LANGT TILBAKE i tiden var der engang et folk som begynte å bygge sig et tårn som skulde nå op til himmelen og skaffe dem et stort og mektig navn. Men dette tårn, som vi kjenner som Babels tårn, opnådde ikke sin hensikt. Det blev aldri fullført. Byggingen av det førte bare til forvirring og uenighet, fordi det var bygget på stolthetens og forfengelighetens falske grunnvoller.

Menneskeheten står idag midt oppe i en kamp mot et veldig byggverk av griskhet, tyranni og undertrykkelse, som blev ført op i en verden som ikke aktet på den fare den innebar. Dette tårn er også i ferd med å styrte sammen foran rettferdighetens makter på marsj henimot menneskehetens frihet, og vi kunde si idag om det ondes opskrytte festninger hvad profeten Obadias sa for århundrer siden: "Om du bygger høit som ørnen og setter ditt rede blandt stjerner, vil jeg styrte dig ned derfra, sier Herren" (Obadias 1:4).

* * *

I Glossaret i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Videnskap og helse med nøkkel til Skriften], definerer Mary Baker Eddy "Babel" således (s. 581): "Selvtilintetgjørende villfarelse; et rike som er kommet i strid med sig selv og ikke kan bli stående; materiell kunnskap." Hun tilføier videre: "Jo høiere falsk kunnskap bygger på grunnlag av det vidnesbyrd som de fem legemlige sanser avgir, dess mere forvirring opstår og dess sikrere vil dens bygning falle sammen." Vi gjør vel i å spørre oss selv om vi bygger babelske tårn i vår tenkning eller en bygning med stabil og tilfredsstillende grunnvoll. Hvad vi enn dag for dag bygger i vår tenkning, vil uundgåelig bli stillet på prøve i det praktiske liv.

Da apostelen Paulus skrev til korintierne om slik bygging, sa han: "For ingen kan legge en annen grunnvoll enn den som er lagt, det er Jesus Kristus." Han sa videre: "Men om nogen på denne grunnvoll bygger med gull, sølv, kostelige stener, tre, høi, strå, da skal enhvers verk bli åpenbart; for dagen skal vise det, for den åpenbares med ild, og hvordan enhvers verk er, det skal ilden prøve" (Første brev til korintierne 3:11-13). Det er av interesse å legge merke til at Paulus vurderer disse forskjellige former for bygging i forhold til deres stabilitet, fra den forholdsvis uforgjengelige substans som gull er, ned til høi og strå som ødelegges av ild. Vi kan ikke bygge sikkert og trygt i hjemmet, i kommunens eller i nasjonens liv medmindre vi bygger på det guddommelige Prinsipps grunnvoll, den moralske og åndelige lov som Kristus Jesus lærte og levde.

For å sikre sig en solid grunnvoll er det somme tider nødvendig å foreta betydelige utgravninger. I *Science and Health* skriver Mrs. Eddy (s. 201): "Vi kan ikke bygge trygt på falske grunnlag. Sannheten danner en ny skapning, i hvilken det gamle forgår og 'alt er blitt nytt'. Lidenskap, selviskhet, falskt begjær, hat, frykt, all sanselighet viker for åndelighet, og tilværelsens overflod er på Guds, det godes, side." Efter hvert som vi i vår tenkning tar imot åndelige idéer, fjerner disse på samme måte de gamle medtatte tenkemåter, forslitte overleveringer, fordommer, tro på arvelighetslover, på hell, tilfeldigheter og lignende. Tanker som ikke tilhører Gud, det guddommelige Sinn, og derfor ikke tilhører mennesket, Hans billede og lignelse, må erkjennes som falske og bedragerske efterligninger og må drives ut av vår tenkning. Gammelt nag, vrede, stolthet og egenvilje, som av og til fyller vår tenkning, må rykkes op og fjernes fordi de ikke utgjør nogen del av vårt virkelige selv.

På side 428 i læreboken leser vi: "A befri tanken for falske støtter og materielle vidnesbyrd forat tilværelsens åndelige kjensgjerninger kan komme til syne,—dette er den store opnåelse ved hvis hjelp vi vil feie bort det falske og gi plass for det sanne. På denne måte kan vi i sannhet grunnfeste det tempel eller legeme, 'som Gud er byggmester og skaper til'." A befri tanken for materielle støtter krever ærlighet og ydmykhet, og resultatet viser sig i bedre helse og harmoni.

* * *

De åndelige kjensgjerninger med hensyn til Gud og mennesket er tilgjengelige for alle. Disse kjensgjerninger er ikke bygget op av menneskelig filosofi eller den menneskelige forstand. De er tilværelsens sanne kjensgjerninger, den sannhet som er "fra evighet til evighet". Dette er det tårn Salomo skrev om (Ordsprogene 18:10): "Herrens navn er et fast tårn; til det løper den rettferdige og blir berget." A dvele i denne åndelige festning vil si å dvele i bevisstheten om Guds allhet, den guddommelige Kjærlighets stetse-nærvær, som verner, beskytter og leder oss under alle forhold og omstendigheter. Denne åndelige bolig er et guddommelig tilfluktssted, hvor vi finner frihet for synd, sykdom og død. Det er det "skjul" som Salmisten synger om (Salme 91:1): "Den som sitter i den Høiestes skjul, . . . bor i den Allmektiges skygge."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

First Thaw

Along the starry roadway,
along the midnight sky,
above the thawing mountain
the honking wild geese fly.

Across the waning moon,
above the winter's dying,
they drive a wedge of wildness,
stretching gray throats and crying.

I halt in the wash of moonlight
by the shafts of a silver cart:
hearing wild geese, I open
the cage about my heart.

FRANCES FROST

Shrub Oaks in Winter

(After reading Thoreau)

You choose the shrub oak as your wood relation—
Hardy and strong, clean as the atmosphere;
Close to the earth, and rustling with elation,
Now that the deer mouse hides and winter's here.
On days like this, you feel a certain yearning
Toward each brown bush that greets you, as you go—
All virtue shining in the firm leaves, turning
Persistent faces to the gusty snow.

How many thorny patches you've been through—
Making your path, bending tough twigs aside!
The sturdy oaklings give no place to you;
Here they were born and here they mean to bide.
Fondly, you stoop and pass upon your way;
These are your town's acanthus and the bay.

ADIN BALLOU

Words Like Sails

We could not have the world,
But we had what we had of it
In words—
In bending trees
And images of rocks of shores—
Wash and slide of water
Across the brown-seals of oars—
We could not have the sea,
But we could remember words
Like white sails blowing
Among the wings of gulls—
We could not leave on ships,
But we could have books at night
Tunneled with labyrinths of stars,
Lithographed with jasmine moons—
We could have words.

KAY DEBARD HALL

To a Brother

We counted the wrens of light upon the trees;
At the pasture gate, we named the wabbly colt.
Playing a game, we rode the strong trapeze
Of wind that swung upon the gophers' hill—
You dared to climb the highest ledge, your throat
Calling the lark and oriole joy-note!
Brother, do you remember, now you stand
With many, stalwart, keeping true the land?

CELIA DIMMETTE

Through Millions of Decisions

WHAT YOU DO is of vital importance. For the cornerstone of democratic structure is the citizen; only as we have millions of good citizens can we have a good society.

When American life has been at its worst, it has been so because thousands and even hundreds of thousands of its citizens have been vigorously bent on ends that make a bad society. When it has been at its best, it has been so because thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of its citizens have recognized the things that make a society good, and have had the will and the skill necessary to bring a good society into being.

The North Atlantic is the center of our civilization; for our period in time, it is what the Mediterranean was two thousand years ago. Heirs of the Mediterranean world, of Greek thought, Roman action and Christian faith, millions of men and women in the various countries bordering the North Atlantic, over recent centuries, have made the hundreds of millions of minute decisions which, little by little and case by case, brought democratic procedure into being. . . .

As I write, I can see to the south the tall trees that have grown in the advance trench from which the Confederates held the road to Fairfax. I remember the words of the aging farmer from whose heirs we bought our northern acres: "Tom Moore rode out from the village and give all of us as took Horace Greeley's paper three days to git. An' we didn't git. An' that made the line." The ground on which we live has been a place of decision before now.

The making of such decisions, decisions by private people on public matters, is the common lot of man. Strangely enough, we are just coming out of a period in which we didn't believe that. . . .

For a good fifty years before World War I, the belief that a good society was an automatic by-product of private life was very convenient for us. We were a mixed people, drawn from all around the North Atlantic, and with all the uncertainty of newcomers about how to act; we needed something that we could get together on, something that was easy to grasp. We developed the unique social cement known as the American standard of living. It gave us direction, something to shoot at, something we could all agree was good. . . .

Inescapably, our society is imperfect, changing, down-to-earth, made by human beings. To make it, we have in the earth a certain amount of crude stuff, natural resources. And we have, in ourselves, a certain amount of moral conviction and technical skill with which to get on with the job. Our society will be no better than the sum of these.

Today, we have a working knowledge of both the limits and possibilities of our physical equipment. But as to our human heritage we are profoundly ignorant. By and large, we don't know who we are. We live in—we fight to maintain—a society built on the assumption that the power of decision is the citizen's power. Yet we are little aware of the decisions, many of them made long before our time, that gave this character to our society, or of our responsibility to add to those decisions, decisions of our own.—From "Yours for Tomorrow," by HELEN HILL MILLER. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1944

Allied Drive on Japan Enters Upon Dramatic Phase at Truk Fortress

Naval Budget Shows Crisis Due in Pacific

Added billions for ships and other navy gear indicate decisive action against Japan this year.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt and the Navy gave further indication today that they expect the year starting next July 1 to be the decisive period in the war with Japan.

For that period, a budget of $30,789,000,000 was submitted to Congress. This record-breaking sum is more than $3,000,000,000 higher than the current fiscal year and about $7,000,000,000 more than the one before this.

Since the Army is cutting back its money requests, the signs are plain that the real punch now building up belongs to the Navy—which means the Pacific war.

The appropriations request calls for $8,084,000,000 for ships, undoubtedly including more aircraft carriers and their ideal screen cruisers. This is the team, with some of the battleships, which make up the task forces now ranging the Pacific in virtual dares to the Japanese Navy to come out and fight.

The budget also asks $4,023,580,000 for aircraft and another $3,846,420,000 for the Navy's Aeronautics Bureau. A comparable total in a previous budget contemplated construction of 27,000 planes but no figures were given in the new request.

A request for $50,000,000 for floating drydocks was another indication of how far the Navy is operating from its home bases, now. These docks are intended for repair of battle-damaged ships as near to the scene of the action as possible, and are considered great timesavers.

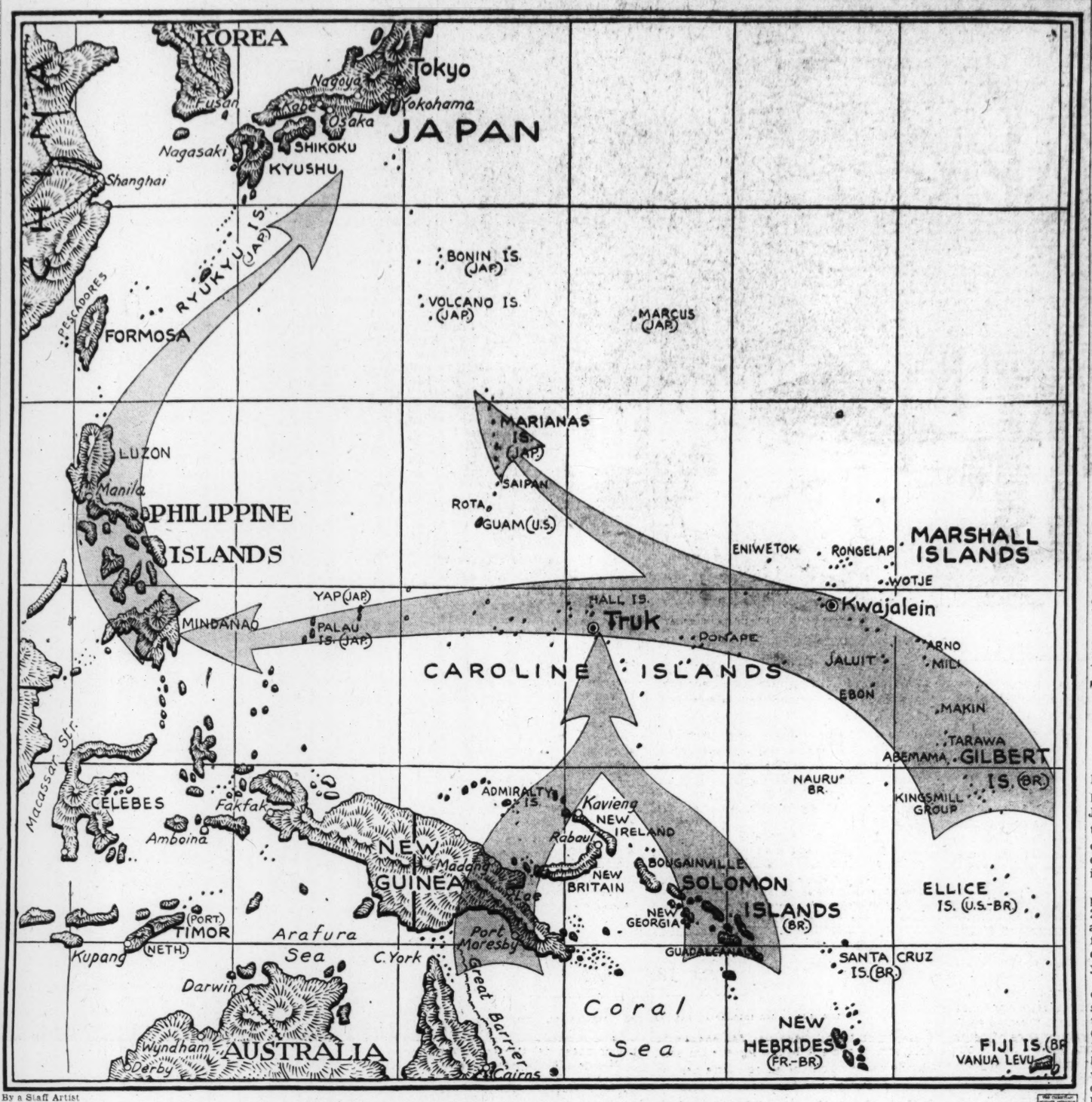
Another $2,000,000,000 is sought for arming merchant vessels. By the end of this year, the U. S. will have a merchant fleet of 5,000 ships.

The Navy asks $6,739,909,000 for pay, allowances, subsistence and travel, showing how vast its personnel has become. This sum alone would have met all naval financial requirements 20 years ago.

The largest single item in the request transmitted to Congress by the President was $8,084,000,000 for an increase and replacement of vessels. The number was not disclosed in the budget submitted.

Another $4,023,580,000 was asked for construction of aircraft by the Navy Bureau of Aeronautics. In addition contract authorizations amounting to $2,000,000,000 were requested for the Bureau of Aeronautics.

The amount sought for pay, allowances, subsistence, travel and equipment for the next fiscal year totaled $6,739,909,000. Other major items included $2,000,000,000 for defense installations on merchant vessels; $2,600,000,000 for the Bureau of Ordnance; $2,000,000,880 for the Bureau of Ships for salvage, maintenance, repair and equipment; $1,144,000,000 for the Marine Corps expenses, salaries and equipment; $442,488,220 for the Coast Guard; $347,000,000 for recruiting, training and equipping the Naval Reserve; $50,000,000 for construction of floating drydocks.



By a Staff Artist

The Grand Strategy in the Pacific Begins to Emerge

The American Navy's attack on Truk confounds many strategists who expected it to be entirely bypassed. The blow against the Japanese key base threatens a vital link in the enemy supply lines, and challenges the Japanese Navy. But more important, it opens the potential way for thrusts against the Marianas Islands, and against the southern Philippines—with the ultimate objective of Japan itself. The attack signalizes the growing might of the American naval offensive power in the Pacific.

British Acclaim Attack As Big Step in War

Press and radio join in giving prominence to daring and suddenness of raid—Increase in publicity needed to bring war in Pacific closer to attention of the British public.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 18—The British press and radio are today hailing the American assault on Truk as one of the most dramatic strokes of the war.

This blow on the Japanese "Pearl Harbor" has come with daring suddenness and ahead of expectations. It is seen as evidence that the United States is now really after the Japanese with pauses cut to a minimum.

Today's Daily Mail banners the Truk news right across its front page in preference to every other war front. In other papers Truk shares the main headlines with the disaster to the German Army in the Dnieper pocket and with Anzio beachhead news. Among all nationally circulated newspapers only the Communist Daily Worker treats the Truk attack without prominence.

The news came too late for editorial comment in today's morning papers. But British correspondents covering the event from New York and Washington underline the new Pacific development as one of the biggest events of the Pacific war and describe how the news electrified the United States and surprised even military observers usually in closest touch with developments.

The British public is now being well served with news and interpretation of the Pacific war by the nation's newspapers and by Britain's semipublically controlled monopolistic broadcasting service.

There is no denying that the Pacific war needs to be publicised at full blast here because the Pacific still seems remote to many Britons, and the Germans are still way ahead of the Japanese as enemy No. 1 of this country.

But there is no questioning that the British press and radio are fully mobilized for a maximum coverage of Pacific war news. In the opinion of one experienced newspaper librarian in London, British coverage of the Japanese war is equal to the coverage of the war in other theaters, even though British forces are still fighting predominantly against the Germans and though the German front line is still only 20 miles from Britain at the nearest point.

Two Marine Photo Planes Bared Truk to the World

A SOUTH PACIFIC AIR BASE, Delayed—(AP)—Two Marine photo planes pried the lid off one of Japan's most precious secrets when they became the first foreign aircraft ever to fly over Truk, principal enemy sea and air fortress in the South Pacific.

Catching the Japanese by surprise, the pair of Liberators spent 20 minutes each over the formidable concentration of airfields, forts, drydocks and warship anchorages that took more than 20 years to build.

The Marine planes successfully completed the daring reconnaissance mission from the Solomons to the heart of the Japanese-held Caroline Islands after flying nearly 2,000 miles over enemy waters, battling tropical storms and freak weather conditions which put ice on their wings as they crossed the Equator.

Ack-Ack Grew Heavier

Only 12 bursts of erratic anti-aircraft fire greeted the first plane as it passed over the tarket at high altitude, but the second ran into tremendous ack-ack thrown up by the alerted Japanese on the ground and aboard the mighty armada of ships in the harbor. Neither Liberator was damaged.

As the pair retired from Truk, through a protective cover of clouds, not one of the Japanese fighters which had scrambled into the air had gained sufficient altitude to attack.

Although neither U. S. plane carried a bomb load, the crew of each tossed a three-pound fragmentation bomb as their ship flew over the enemy bastion.

The 22 Marine crew members brought back tales of huge ship concentrations, one island covered with air fields, heavy coastal guns, mingled with palatial expanses of living quarters.

Jammed With Ships

Marine Maj. James R. Christensen, Salt Lake City, Utah, flight leader and pilot of the first plane, said that Truk Harbor was "jammed with ships of all types and description."

Capt. James Q. Yawn, Bogue Chitto, Miss., counted 25 warships through one small gap in the cloud.

"It looked like the whole Japanese fleet was down there, and I saw only a part of only one of the many anchorages."

His co-pilot, Capt. Edward J. Sanders, Sioux City, Iowa, spotted an island which was the maze of landing fields and revetments.

"The strips, taxi-ways and shops covered the entire layout. There did not seem to be room for anything else, even living quarters."

The 22 Marines who made the reconnaissance flight included:

Capt. Donald Kennedy, West Monroe, La.; Staff Sergeant John A. Perdue, Montgomery, Ala.; Staff Sergeant Joseph R. Perry, Attleboro, Mass.; Sergeant James A. Martin, Liberty, Ala., and Pfc. William J. Butuad, Lake Charles, La.

Allied Blockade of Truk Needed for Drive on Japan's Mainland

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—A little speck in the vast Pacific is the most formidable barrier to the Allies' eventual thrust at the heart of Japan.

This shield is the sea fortress known as Truk, a naval base believed to be as nearly impregnable as any in the world and so located that any attempt to assault Japan or its holdings on the East China coast must be highly dangerous as long as it flies the flag of the Rising Sun.

The American Navy's attack upon it cannot be regarded as other than an evidence of the mounting might of the force that is eventually to be thrown against Japan itself.

Maps show the Carolines, reference books discuss their population and products, and in the past American traders and tourists have traveled among some of the larger ones. But at the outbreak of the war the name and significance of Truk was practically unknown except to professional military men.

"Japanese Pearl Harbor"

Truk is called the "Japanese Pearl Harbor," and "the bastion of Japan's life line to the South Pacific."

Even so Truk still is largely a mysterious place, as inscrutable as most of the Orient's secrets.

What is known about it, even by Army and Navy, mostly is information obtained more than a quarter of a century ago, when the Truk islands belonged to Germany and were called the Hogolu islands. After World War I they were among the many hundreds of Pacific isles mandated to Japan, which soon began fortifying Truk into its greatest and most secret naval base.

The islands are incomparably fitted for such use. They are surrounded by a great circular reef of coral which forms a lagoon roughly 40 miles in diameter, and in the quiet waters within is a fine anchorage big enough to accommodate the entire Japanese Navy.

The guardian reef is passable at only five widely spaced points, furnishing a natural protection against invasion, and in addition the islands inside have many adequate sites for airfields from which planes are able to roam far in every direction to stave off attack.

Remote From Allied Base

The bigger islands in the group are from 10 to 15 miles in circumference and vary in altitude from 100 to 1,358 feet above sea level. At the last time a report was available before the war they were populated by 15,000 natives, 1,000 Japanese, and only two dozen other foreigners of all nationalities.

The strategic importance of the group rests largely in their remoteness from any base for an Allied attack. They are 3,495 statute miles west of Pearl Harbor as well as 2,100 miles south of Tokyo itself, and approximately the same distance east of Manila.

The closest point the United States ever held to them was Guam, about 635 miles to the north, which fell to the Japanese soon after Pearl Harbor.

Because of these tremendous distances, the only way that the American and Allied forces can approach the stronghold, which they eventually must try to overcome, is from the south.

This explains the battling from island to island which the Americans and Australians began in the Solomons and in New Guinea—fighting for fragments of land which meant nothing in themselves except as footholds against bulwarks that are even more formidable.

But as bases were secured, the strategy altered. Numbers of strong Japanese bases have been by-passed—even as some strategists thought Truk itself might be by-passed—and the mounting American naval force thrown at Truk itself is one of the most daring operations of the Pacific war.

Japan Gained Truk By League Mandate

By the Associated Press

Before World War I, Truk was German.

The Japanese took over Truk at the start of that war. After the peace of Versailles, the Caroline Islands, along with other island archipelagos in the Central Pacific, were mandated to Japan by the League of Nations. Since then, they have been fortified and no white man was allowed to enter, unless along certain well-defined routes and then only when accompanied by guides.

Truk, is pronounced as though it were spelled trook. The double o is long, as in food.

Table of Distances From Truk

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The great strategic value of Truk as the center of Japan's peripheral defenses can be seen from the following table of distances, given in nautical miles.

From Truk—

To Ponape in Carolines, 383 miles.
To Kwajalein Atoll in Marshalls, 995 miles.
To Guam, 590 miles.
To Makin in Gilberts, 1,223 miles.
To Manila, 1,827 miles.
To Tokyo, 1,822 miles.
To Hong Kong, 2,350 miles.
To Pearl Harbor, 3,040 miles.
To Wake Island, 1,130 miles.
To Guadalcanal, 1,120 miles.
To Rabaul, New Guinea, 694 miles.
To Midway, 2,260 miles.

Governors to Speak

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 18 (AP)—Governors of the original 13 states will speak over a nationwide radio hookup from Gettysburg Battlefield on Memorial Day, Pennsylvania Governor Edward Martin announced. A trip to the battlefield will be included in the program of a Governors' conference here May 29-31.

Tropical Butter Slips to Attu

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 18 (AP)—Butter used for skid grease and Diesel tractors pushed over the side of a mountain were cited yesterday by Harold W. Richardson, Western Editor of Engineering News-Record, as typical of the manner in which Americans are "building for something big" in Alaska and the Aleutians.

At the University of Illinois Conference on Highway Engineering, Mr. Richardson reported on two inspection tours of the 2,000-mile "construction front of the North."

In his report he related how soldiers in the Aleutians received a shipment of tropical butter so hard "only a bayonet could be used to pry off a chunk," and at the same time were stymied by lack of skid grease for pile drivers. An enterprising soldier discovered the butter was such an effective substitute for grease that sand had to be used in it to keep pile drivers from skidding into the sea, he said.

"Tropical butter," Mr. Richardson said, is a type developed by the Army in which wax of a similar substance is added so it will withstand the tropical heat. For "some unknown reason," he said, it was shipped to Alaska and the Aleutians.

During the battle of Attu, he declared, other engineers had to get a tractor down over a mountain so steep the machine could not be run down under its own power. In desperation, they pushed six Diesel tractors over the cliff with the hope that one would be usable when they landed.

"Those tractors were good old American - construction tractors, built for rugged service, and to everyone's amazement, all six were in running condition after the wild plunge," he added.

New Labor Code In Canada Sets Up Forced Bargaining

OTTAWA, Feb. 18 (AP)—Labor Minister Humphrey Mitchell yesterday made public a new labor relations code providing for compulsory collective bargaining in war industries and other occupations under Dominion jurisdiction.

The code was enacted by a Government order-in-council.

It provides that, once a bargaining representative is certified by a National Labor Relations Board, the employer is required to enter into negotiation with the union.

If an agreement is reached, strikes are prohibited during the life of the agreement and any disputes must be arbitrated. If the negotiations collapse, the Labor Department's conciliation machinery is to be brought into play.

Industries to which the code applies include mining and smelting; manufacture of war materials and construction of war projects; transportation; communications and public service utilities.

The code gives all employees in industries affected the right to be members of a trade union or an employee's organization.

U. S. Tars Sport Earrings

ABOARD A UNITED STATES WARSHIP IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC (AP)—Latest fashion note from the South Pacific, for men only: gold earrings are being worn through holes punched in the ear lobes.

It's a growing fad among American sailors who have served in combat areas. The style here, rigidly observed, is to wear only one ring—in the left ear.

Most earring-wearers use a tiny gold star, suspended from a gold ring through the ear. Some wear only the ring. Others display a gold crescent on a chain or flat against the lobe.

A leader in this fashion is Boatswains Mate First Class Theodore Gilbert Woodward, from Park Place, Oregon. One look at his rugged, six-foot frame and you see what he means when he says, "Nobody's made any wisecracks about me wearing an earring yet, and I've worn it in some pretty big cities."

"Even some of the officers have started wearing 'em," he says.

"We looked all over Sydney and couldn't find any. The only place where they've had 'em regularly on sale is in Noumea, New Caledonia. The French there used to sell them for $2 each, but now they get $5. Four of the fellows on my ship thought they got a big bargain buying some for $1.50 each, but the stars all turned green. Turned out to be brass instead of gold."

It's really a very old sea-going custom. It brings back memories of clipper days, and salty tales, and of pirates, and things like that.

But the modern touch is given by one former night-club entertainer who tap-danced before a gathering of Solomon Island natives one night and received from the delighted chief a beautiful, bejewelled earring.

"It was so pretty I got self-conscious wearing it, so I sent it home to my wife," he says.

"Then I bought another fancy one. It was too nice for every day wear, too, so I put it away and got this plain one to wear with my working clothes."

Mrs. Bernard Shaw Bequeaths $600,000 To Educate Irish

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The will of Mrs. George Bernard Shaw, made public Feb. 17, left $600,000 for educational purposes among the people of Ireland.

Mrs. Shaw, the former Miss Charlotte Frances Payne-Townsend, who passed on last September, provided that her money be used to teach the Irish among other things "self-control, elocution, deportment, and the arts of personal contact and social intercourse."

This bequest does not come into effect during Mr. Shaw's lifetime.

When a reporter made a reference to "ill-mannered Irish," Mr. Shaw snapped: "They are not the only ones."

"How about the English and the Welsh?" he asked. "At the time my wife made that will I was seriously considering doing the same thing for the English—and would now only I haven't enough money left."

Roman Catholics Hit Nazi Regime

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 18—After a six months' silence, a secret radio transmitter, said to be operated by Roman Catholics, has again been heard broadcasting talks in German attacking the Nazi regime.

The station is using such phrases as "our Godless Führer" and "heathen Nazis."

The station stresses that privations being suffered by the German people as a result of Allied bombings are a "trial being visited upon them by God."

Programs open and close with the playing of church music, the announcer stating:

"Dear Catholics, through the German priest, Christ's church, with God's help, will pray with you daily. Long live Christ our King!"

Program for Conserving Soil Is Urged as Postwar Activity

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 18 (AP)—H. H. Bennett, Chief of the Agriculture Department's Soil Conservation Service, proposed today a postwar soil conservation program he said would employ as many as 200,000 men for at least two years after the war.

Mr. Bennett, in an address prepared for the Seventh National Farm Institute, said the workers could be either men demobilized from the armed forces or released from war industries.

He was the first speaker on a two-day program at which agricultural experts and leaders of farm groups were to discuss problems and opportunities of farmers. Nearly 1,000 persons were expected to attend the major sessions.

Mr. Bennett proposed putting 100,000 men to work within six to eight months after the war "to improve the productive efficiency of American agriculture, and at the same time to protect, maintain and perpetuate the nation's No. 1 natural resource—its productive soil."

He declared the number of men who could be employed on such work was limited "mainly by the availability of proficient conservation technicians to guide and supervise the work."

He estimated 3,000 new technicians could be trained the first year and that those experts, together with the present technical staff of the Soil Conservation Service, "would be able to utilize efficiently the labor-power of at least 500,000 man-years during the first three to four postwar years.

Dutch Jews Hit Hard by Nazis

LONDON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Nearly the entire Jewish community in Holland—numbering 180,000 persons—has been wiped out by the Germans, a document smuggled out of that Nazi-occupied country into Dutch Government hands indicates.

The Government in exile here is compiling from the document a catalogue of German atrocities leading to the mass extermination through outright killing, sterilization, and deportation.

It is believed some hundreds of Jews have managed to exist underground.

While the Government has not officially accepted the document as true, it is intimated that officials have no reason to doubt the truth of the report, since they jibe with previously received information.

Last October, Netherlands Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy radiocast to his homeland that the Germans had deported every Jew they could find in Holland. At the war's start, Holland had some 120,000 Jews, and another 60,000 persons of Jewish strain.

Eisenhower Is Named World Warrior of 1943

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has been chosen the outstanding world warrior of 1943 by the Indian Confederation of America, Chief Paul Horn, keeper of wampum, announced Feb. 17.

General Eisenhower was designated at the annual pow-wow of the Confederation, an Indian welfare organization, and will be awarded honorary chieftainship and a war bonnet at a grand ceremonial pow-wow Feb. 18.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Apple Parers Show Genius Of Past Era

By Charles Larned Robinson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The apple has long been considered something rather extra in the way of fruit. It was so considered particularly by the first settlers of Yankeeland in New England, where, transformed into pie, it was thought fit and even necessary for three meals a day, Breakfast, too? Of course! What better complement to ham and eggs, codfish balls, left-over baked beans, buckwheat cakes with maple syrup, and all the other delectable morning dishes of early colonial times!

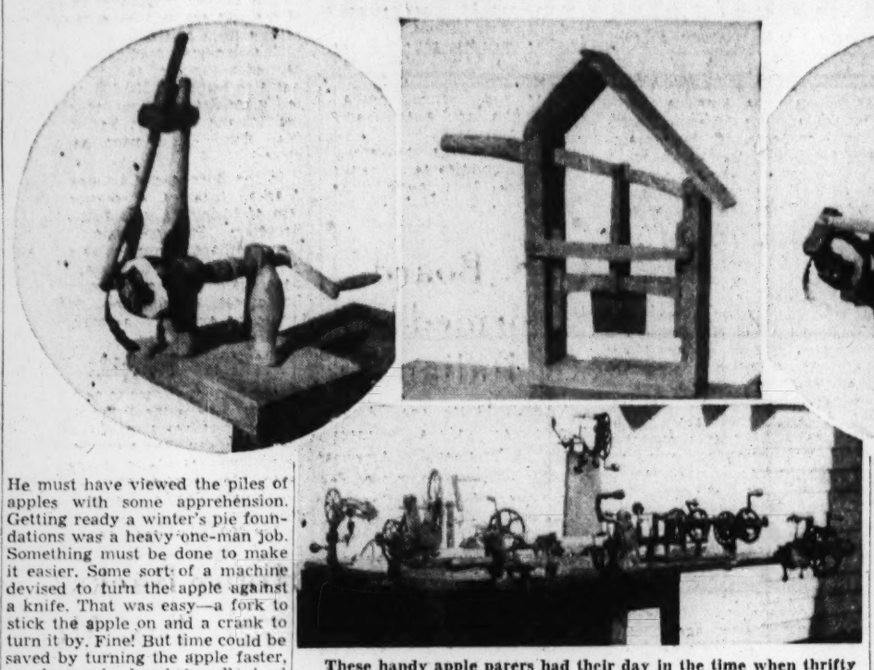
There is a limit to the life of fresh fruit. A few hardy kinds of apples, such as Russets and Baldwins, might last well into the winter, but the demand for apple pie was never ending. So the apples were simply and permanently processed by being pared, quartered, threaded on a string and hung in festoons on the barn to dry in the sun. There many of us can remember seeing them providing a feast for the late October flies, to whom the sunshine and food must have seemed a happy combination.

Dried in Attic

My family side-stepped the flies by spreading sliced apples on a clean sheet in a dark, dry attic, where only an occasional wasp had a chance at them.

Paring, quartering, and stringing 10 or 20 bushels of apples was quite a chore, so, like "barn raising," it was made a community effort. A party was given, and a number of women, with undoubtedly some men, would meet in the family kitchen if large enough, or in the barn if warm enough, and with milk pans on laps and assorted knives in hand make quick work of the winter's pie ammunition. This was the usual "apple-paring bee," which, like a husking bee, might be followed by cider, doughnuts and occasionally a Virginia Reel if a fiddler was at hand. So much for the apple as a social worker and an instigator of communism.

But what of the rugged individualist—bachelor or widower—without womenfolk around, with a lap unsuited to hold a pan and an aversion to paring in general?



These handy apple parers had their day in the time when thrifty New England housewives dried their apples for winter use and thus were assured of materials for apple pie whenever they wanted it. (Left to right, above) A perpendicular parer, with wooden screw and clamp to fasten to a table. (Sold commercially) Primitive corer and splitter, with the round corer in the blade. First commercial-type horizontal board-seat parer. (Below) A small part of Charles Larned Robinson's collection of parers. The tall one is an iron parer, mounted so it can be straddled to hold it steady. There are still to be found some of these types on farms today, not only in New England but in the West; and some are still in use.

He must have viewed the piles of apples with some apprehension. Getting ready a winter's pie foundations was a heavy one-man job. Something must be done to make it easier. Some sort of a machine devised to turn the apple against a knife. That was easy—a fork to stick the apple on and a crank to turn it by. Fine! But time could be saved by turning the apple faster, so a large wheel and a small wheel were geared together with a peggear, like a Dutch windmill. This was not so easy to make. Ask any engineer about the precision required in fitting the pegs that made such gears. The more simple arrangement of using a belt of rawhide quickly superseded the wooden gears. The crank was turned with the right hand and a knife held against the revolving apple by the other, with now and then a change for a left-handed man.

Commercial Products

Our parers, so far, are handmade affairs. Then the real inventor took over. He turned out the wooden parts on a lathe and used a blade about the size and shape of the present safety razor blade, which he mounted on a horizontal stick, something like a small hoe, which could be held and turned on the revolving apple, shaving off the skin.

A variation of this was a paring rod and knife, hung from a gallows-like frame perpendicularly over the revolving apple, and guided by the left hand, as the apple, stuck on a fork, was turned by the right. Such parers were manufactured in quantity and sold in the stores. These were all wooden parers and made to be used by men. How do I know that? They are mounted on boards to be held steady by sitting on them, involving a straddling position, which no colonial dame or damsel, with skirts to her heels, would ever have been so immodest as to attempt. No, this was a man's machine, arranged for his own realm, the barn.

Some of the later wooden parers began to appear with wooden screws to clamp them to a table, which showed that the women folk knew a good thing when they saw it. This stimulated more inventive geniuses and the cast-iron parer appeared in the early 1850's, which put apple paring back in the kitchen where it started from.

More and Better

Improvements and varied patents came rapidly. The machine became more and more automatic. All the operator now had to do was to pick up an apple, slam it on a three-tined fork and turn the crank. The knife followed the contour of the apple, and obligingly moved to one side, while a kicker knocked the apple into a pan and another apple was impaled on the fork. Five to ten a minute would cover an average output.

Having skinned the apple, the inventive genius of that time seems to have called it a day—leaving the coring and quartering still in the laps of the ladies. Sections of the core continued to be nicked out of the segments of the apple with considerable waste of material and with at least four notches to the apple. So far as my limited research goes, no sort of standard machine came into use for this purpose for many years.

Corer Devised

In my collection, however, is at least one amateur attempt to remedy partially the need of a saving of time in coring and cutting the apple. This is an ingenious, home-made contraption of wood, with a knife that slides up and down in a Gothic-like frame exactly like a miniature guillotine. The knife is in the middle, a round tube sharpened at the lower end, and it is operated by a small pump handle at the side which, when it is pushed down, cuts out a round core and at the same time divides the apple in half.

This wooden instrument, put together with hand-forged nails, and well stained with apple juice, not only indicates much usage, but also that it is of an age that makes it the granddaddy of the round tin apple-corer which came in very much later and is still in use.

Hilda Smith Directs Plan For Workers

By Jessie Ash Arndt

Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The old axiom that "All work and no play makes Johnny a dull boy," is one of which Uncle Sam is mindful. Johnny and his sister, Jane in this case are war workers. They are located in 2,500 government housing projects all over the United States—areas housing from 10 to 10,000 families. It's up to Hilda Smith to see that Johnny and Jane are not made dull and stay on the job, too.

Miss Smith, in other words, is chief of Education and Recreation for the Federal Housing Authority. Standards from her office in Washington go to regional directors or local housing authorities and project managers in different areas. These are designed to give tenants in war housing projects as normal living conditions as possible. The problems her office helps solve are those that make the difference between a contented worker and one who cannot adjust himself to emergency conditions and leaves the war plant to return to his former home. They involve shelter, recreation, places where children may be cared for while their mothers work, shopping facilities and health services. If the community outside does not offer these, the housing project must, both for the sake of the families and of war production, says Miss Smith.

Three Distinct Types

These projects are trailer communities, dormitories for single men or women and family dwelling units, with an estimated 1,129,000 persons living in family dwelling units, and 66,000 in trailers.

Miss Smith sees these projects as giving war workers opportunity for an experience in democratic participation in community affairs which many of them have never known before. Tenant associations are encouraged and local leadership is sought for the activities of each community. The chief difficulty in most areas is the sense that everything is on a temporary basis, she says. "We'll only be here a few months, why bother?" is the attitude with which one must cope.

But once that is overcome and the temporary residents decide it is worth their time to be a part of the community and make it livable at least while they are there, things begin to happen. Study groups are formed, sports and hobby clubs spring up, news letters or even little newspapers are published, community dances and other entertainments are planned, neighbors get better acquainted and become friends, and soon things are going more smoothly for everybody both at home and at the war plant.

Problems in Democracy

Where a war plant adjoins a town or city, such agencies as the Boy and Girl Scouts, the Y. M. C. A., and U. S. O. co-operate both in providing recreational facilities and in helping the town residents and the newcomers in the housing area to become adjusted to each other. "They all are Americans working for the same ends, and yet sometimes the townspeople regard the war workers as though they were complete aliens," remarked Miss Smith. "Many of the tenants are interested in the local community and would like to take part in its activities if they thought they would be welcomed." The ironing out of these problems, she indicated, means the strengthening of American democracy.

The war workers who have adjusted themselves to the wartime conditions in their housing areas and have participated in the life of the temporary community and made a contribution to it will go back into their own cities and towns, better prepared than ever before to take part in local affairs, she believes.

Provide Child Care

Where day-care centers are established, the problem is often to persuade mothers to leave their children in them. Through the mothers themselves—those who best understand the advantages of such provision for their children—others are encouraged to make use of them.

It was because of a long background of working with workers that Hilda Smith was chosen for her present position. It was she who headed the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers for 13 years and was also director of the Labor Education Service, then the Affiliated Schools for Workers. She headed the workers' education program of WPA (formerly FERA) for 10 years.

Miss Smith's home is the Hudson Shore Labor School, West Park, N. Y. She believes there is the same need for a broad program of workers' education as for that offered farmers under the extension service of the Department of Agriculture. The workers' program, she says, should be under the Department of Labor, and should reach them through an extension service in the same way.

Miss Smith's office in the Longfellow Building in Washington is about the size of a room in a war worker's temporary dwelling. Miss Smith herself is as unpretentious as it is—a sincere, forthright person who thinks things through and then sees them through, and who knows how to smile instead of frown when going is hard.

Industry Is Warned Against Too Much Postwar Thinking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 18—Industrial leaders with their eye on the postwar parade were warned last night by Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces, and Charles E. Wilson, Executive Vice-Chairman of the War Production Board, against the slackening of production of war materials.

The occasion was a dinner of the American Arbitration Association at the Pierre Hotel during which Mr. Wilson, who took a leave of absence as President of the General Electric Company to unsnarl tangled production lines, received the Association's gold medal for distinguished services.

Both Mr. Wilson and General Arnold predicted victory in the war if all-out production levels were maintained during the critical period ahead. General Arnold told the dinner guests that production of weapons must be continued at an ever-increasing rate during this decisive year.

He characterized the present phase of the Army Air Force effort, which finds American bombers "softening up" the invasion coats of Western Europe, as the "decisive air offensive of this war," recalling that with limited numbers of men, the Army has already destroyed the myth of the German "superman" and pierced the outer defense ring of Japan.

"Now we are growing to our full strength, but we haven't reached it yet," General Arnold said, stressing that the Army does not have all the planes needed overseas, although it is attaining its maximum strength.

"This year will be a decisive year," he said. "We must produce weapons at an ever-increasing rate to replace those we will lose in combat against Japan and Germany."

Mr. Wilson warned that too many persons, particularly those in industry, are taking their eyes off war production to look for a place in the postwar parade, recalling that one important fact about war production that has not sunk deeply enough is that this country still faces a highly critical period with respect to the production of munitions.

The Arbitration Association's award was presented by William Fellowes Morgan, Jr., a Director of the Association and formerly Commissioner of Markets here.

Leonard Kebler, President of National Electric Manufacturers Association, presented a testimonial from the electrical industry, while William L. Batt, a WPB vice-chairman, on leave from the presidency of SKF Industries, gave Mr. Wilson a bound volume of tribute letters from President Roosevelt and other government officials.

Good Business Is Declared Vital to Good Government

By Dorothea Kahn

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Businessmen, university professors and "bureaucrats" who spent a day and an evening here discussing relationships of business and government presented divergent points of view, but they reached complete accord on one important point, as summarized by Dr. Albert G. Hinman, Professor of Economics in Principia College.

"Good government is as necessary to successful business as good business is to successful government."

Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard University expert on government who is now serving as chief of the Imports Branch of the War Production Board, drew a similar conclusion.

"Since the role of government as a regulator of business activity appears likely to increase," Dr. Elliott said, "it is essential that we shall have much better government." Various methods of improving government, such as paying higher salaries, providing specific education for government, and getting more alert citizen interest were proposed.

Under Auspices of The Principia

The all-day conference was held here by the Principia School of Government, an activity of the College at Elsah, Ill. The purpose: "To clarify the viewpoint of the businessman toward government; to expose thoroughly the problems confronting the businessman; and to consider proper mental attitudes on the part of businessmen as a whole."

Agreeing that government can be improved, speakers offered suggestions as to how to do it. Better means of recruiting talent is one need, it was stated by William H. Colvin, Jr., President of Rotary Electric Steel Company of Detroit, leader of the morning round table.

When business wants new talent it goes to the universities and picks it out, attracting it with good salaries, he noted.

When the Army and Navy need special ability, they can go to West Point and Annapolis and get men especially trained for their needs.

For Higher Government Pay

But government? "When government wants recruits for its 2,000,000 civil service posts, it puts up a notice on the post office wall, usually next to some other people who are wanted and for whom a reward is offered," said Mr. Colvin, adding with a touch of wry humor, "but no reward is offered to persons finding suitable civil service candidates."

Dr. Elliott, speaking at the dinner session, spoke on the same subject. We are so accustomed to underpaid clerks in government, he said, that we are afraid of government in business. Government service must be made attractive to abler types of people through higher rewards, Dr. Elliott maintained, holdings that the $10,000 limit on salaries is too low. The war, he pointed out, has brought into the bureaus outstanding business leaders, but government is not able to hold these people in peacetime under its present setup.

The important thing, as Dr. Elliott analyzed it, is to bring about a good working partnership between business and government to cope with the new problems of the postwar period. A new relationship, he said, will be required to handle, for example, the problems of foreign trade which he believes will call for some degree of government participation.

Round-table speakers took up the subject of better training for government. One speaker, from the floor, formerly European representative of an American industry on the Continent, called attention to the success of the British in bringing about a helpful relationship of industry and banking to government. Such a co-operative relationship, he thought, would be a good thing for this country. It had been a mistake, he held, for American business to pride itself on having nothing to do with government.

Swayed by Public Opinion

Informed and alert public opinion can do much to raise standards of government, declared Dr. Earl Dean Howard, former Northwestern University sociologist, now Labor Adviser to the City of Chicago. Voting, Dr. Howard maintained, is less influential than thinking and talking and writing when it comes to directing specific public policies. He urged people to participate in making public opinion in their own small groups, declaring that such opinion, multiplied, rules the nation.

One issue upon which people should be thinking and speaking is social security insurance, the group was told by Dr. Arthur J. Todd, Northwestern University sociologist. His remarks precipitated lively discussion as to the extent to which a people are justified in giving up freedom for security.

Views ranged from that of one speaker from the floor, who argued that freedom was all-important, to the opinion of another that compulsory governmental insurance is better than wholesale relief.

Dr. Todd warned against a tendency for social insurance systems to expand indefinitely, and said that participation by employees acts as a safeguard to irresponsible extension.

The conference was made possible by Mrs. Angie Williams Cox, founder of the School of Government at The Principia. Director of the session was Clayton D. Ford, Chairman of the School of Government Committee of the College.

Fruit and Vegetable Salads Will Brighten Your Menus

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do your menus have the winter doldrums? Do you find yourself slipping into a rut, serving the same old thing over and over again? Best way to jack up menus and interest, we've found, is to concentrate on adding a dash of something new through a series of rejuvenated salads and winter fruit dishes.

Winter pears, apples, dried fruits, bananas less often, citrus fruits—these are the backbone of the fruit picture right now. On the dried fruit side, there will be more prunes and raisins on grocery shelves this winter than at any time since the war began. Other dried fruits won't be quite so plentiful.

There's always a lot to be said about winter salads. Carrots and cabbage, root vegetables, canned fruits and vegetables, leftover cooked vegetables, all are bright spots on the salad-making horizon. If you use cooked vegetables, marinate them by letting them stand in French dressing at least half an hour before serving.

Raw spinach leaves and cooked green beans are a good combination when dressed up with paper-thin slices of Spanish onion and French dressing.

Gelatin salads always take the foreground in winter time, too. Pear halves molded in lime gelatin and served with little balls of cream cheese are as pretty as they are good.

Now here's a series of menu-brighteners if your meal plans have bogged down in winter grayness.

Molded Cider Salad

2 tablespoons plain gelatin
2½ cups cider
1 cup chopped apples
½ cup finely chopped celery
¼ teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon chopped parsley or green pepper
¼ cup chopped nuts

Soak gelatin in one-half cup cold cider. Heat remaining cider to boiling point, then pour gelatin, stir until dissolved. Strain and chill. When gelatin mixture begins to set, stir in other ingredients, and pour this mixture into individual molds which have been rinsed in cold water. When firm, turn out on salad greens and serve with mayonnaise or French dressing.

Pear Upside Down Gingerbread

1 cup flour
½ teaspoon baking soda
¼ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon cinnamon
¾ teaspoon ginger
¼ teaspoon nutmeg
1 egg, slightly beaten
5 tablespoons brown sugar
¼ cup dark molasses
½ cup sour milk or buttermilk
¼ cup melted shortening
3 ripe pears, peeled and halved
6 walnuts, shelled and halved
2 tablespoons chopped walnut meats

Sift and measure flour. Sift again with soda, salt and spices. Beat egg and sugar, molasses, milk and melted shortening. Blend thoroughly. Add flour mixture gradually, stirring until well blended. Beat vigorously about one minute until batter is smooth. Place 2 walnut halves on each pear half. Place pears, cut side down, in well greased 9-inch pie plate. Pour gingerbread batter over pears. Sprinkle with chopped walnuts and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 30 minutes. Serves 6.

Baked Pears

8 medium winter pears
¼ cup mild honey
2 tablespoons lemon juice.
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
1 cup water

Wash pears. Do not pare or core. Place in 3-quart casserole. Combine honey, lemon juice and rind, and water. Pour over pears. Cover and bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) about 1 hour, or until pears are tender. Serve warm or cold with top milk or cream. Serves 8.

Apple Cottage Pudding

Sliced tart apples
¼ cup shortening
¾ cup sugar
1 egg
1¾ cups bread flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¾ cup milk
1 teaspoon vanilla

Cream shortening. Add sugar gradually. Add egg and beat well. Stir in flour, baking powder and salt which have been sifted together, alternately with milk, then flavoring. Into buttered baking dish put a generous layer of sliced apples. Sprinkle them with powdered sugar. Turn pudding batter over these and bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) 30 minutes. Serve warm with hard sauce or vanilla sauce.

Raisin Tarts

1 recipe plain pastry
1 pound raisins
10 walnut halves
3 tablespoons lemon juice
¼ cup firmly packed brown sugar

Line muffin pans with pastry. Put raisins and nuts through food chopper, using medium knife. Moisten with lemon juice and add ½ brown sugar. Turn into very small pastry-lined muffin tins, sprinkle with remaining brown sugar. Bake in hot oven (400°F.) 15 to 20 minutes. Makes 20 very small tarts.

Prune Tapioca

⅓ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
⅓ cup quick-cooking tapioca
2 eggs, separated
4 cups scalded milk
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup steamed prunes, finely chopped

Combine sugar, salt, tapioca, egg yolks; gradually stir in 1 cup hot milk, then add to remaining milk and cook over hot water 5 to 8 minutes, stirring constantly until mixture thickens. Remove from heat, fold small amount into stiffly beaten egg whites; return to remaining hot mixture and fold in gently. Cool slightly, add vanilla and prunes. Turn into serving dish and chill. Serves 6. Other dried fruits may be used instead of prunes.

Apple Ball Sauce

1½ cups apple balls
½ cup cooked raisins
1 cup sugar
1 cup water
6 cloves
Few shavings lemon rind

Cut apple balls with French vegetable cutter. Cook sugar, water, cloves and lemon 7 minutes. Remove cloves and rind and cook apple balls in sirup until soft, one-third at a time. Cook sirup down to one-half of volume. Combine apple balls and raisins. Pour sirup over fruit. Chill thoroughly before serving. Raisins may be soaked and then cooked in sirup, just as apple balls, if desired.

It's Kindliness That Makes a Neighbor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We have always believed in forms of community exchange. I don't know what our neighbor's ideas about barter are. If she has theories, she isn't the sort of person who talks about them. Her practice, however, has taught us both the value and the charm of reciprocity and her pleasure is in the spontaneous exchange of kindnesses rather than in a calculated system of giving and taking.

We raise vegetables, our main asset. Our neighbor does not: yet any balance of indebtedness is always in our column. I mention our side of the ledger first because it is the simplest. We raise vegetables and small fruits. We feed a family of fluctuating size, we can or preserve for out-of-season use and we sell to passing customers. Then, if there is still a surplus, we carry a few carrots or onions or beets over to our neighbor and say, "Can you use these?" As she knows that we really work for a livelihood from our garden and as she respects our necessities of household and market—she always receives any such offering with graciousness and pleasure. Aside from the gifts of our surplus produce I can think of little else that we do to tip the scales: an occasional errand; a lift in the car if we have to go to town; the loan of a little saleratus if she finds herself "out." Not much.

What we get would fill many a volume. In the middle of a morning, when breakfast seems days away and the hoeing goes more and more slowly, over comes our neighbor. She carries a plate covered with a red-fringed napkin. "I just finished baking and I thought you girls would like some cookies for your supper." We sit down then and there, starting our supper about 11 a. m. Later we go back to our hoes filled with enthusiasm for cookies and neighbors. Sometimes it's doughnuts or a new kind of tart. One hot afternoon it was a pitcher filled with lime juice.

Magazines and books are especially treasured in the country. We always "get the loan of" those we especially enjoy and we borrow the mail-order catalogue to pore over for evenings on end. One rainy day she dropped in to find us working on a patchwork quilt. The next time, she came with a selected lot of "pieces" from her attic rag-bag. She thought they might fit it.

We see her almost every day and many of the benefits derived are intangible. If something about the stove won't work, one of us runs over to ask what to do. If we don't know how best to use our quinces, our neighbor will stop in the middle of her morning's work and go through her year's accumulation of cookbooks to find just the right recipe for quince jam. We always delay our first trip for wild blueberries until she can go, too, for not only does she know the places for the best picking but she makes an occasion of the affair and we look both forward to it and back upon it as great fun.

Sometimes when I am washing a plate to return to her I say, "Whatever can we do to make up to her for all she gives us?" Then I realize that that is not the issue, although we do try to share as we can. Our neighbor herself stated the real point one day. I had remarked that she did so much for us that we never could repay it. She replied, "But you'd be willing to, wouldn't you? If I really needed a dollar I'd come over and I know you'd let me have it, if you could. You'd do for me and I'd do for you. That's all there is to it."

Bernstein's Baton In Lively Demand

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The career of 25-year-old Leonard Bernstein as a symphony conductor has come to a head in one season.

This winter he made his debut as the Philharmonic-Symphony's assistant conductor; next winter, it is announced, he is listed as one of the four guest conductors chosen to direct the orchestra in Artur Rodzinski's rest periods.

And Dr. Rodzinski is looking about for a new assistant, it now being his plan to give the same opportunity to a new youngster in the conducting field each season. In addition to his week with the Philharmonic, Mr. Bernstein will fill a number of guest engagements with other orchestras.

On Jan. 28 and 30 Mr. Bernstein conducted his "Jeremiah" symphony with the Pittsburgh Symphony; Friday and Saturday he will conduct the same work with the Boston Symphony in Boston.

Also sharing the Philharmonic guest jobs in 1944-45 will be three well-known conductors of the older generation: Pierre Monteux, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony; George Szell, currently conducting at the Metropolitan Opera, and Igor Stravinsky, whose modernistic arrangement of the "Star-Spangled Banner" set Boston by the ears last month.

One Vote a State Is Peace-Table Plan

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—New York's Legislature has before it today a resolution advocating 48 votes for the United States at the peace table and inspired, its author said, by Russia's move to divide into 16 autonomous states.

Sponsored by Senator Edward J. Coughlin, Brooklyn Democrat, the resolution would authorize President Roosevelt to represent the State of New York in any peace conference.

A vote for each state would be "proper and sufficient representation for the United States," Senator Coughlin said.

Asked if it were motivated by Russia's recent move, Senator Coughlin said:

"Yes, let's be frank about it."

"How far can we go with Russia having 16 votes at the conference? England will be able to outvote us too."

The French Dressing. Expensive? No! Luxurious? Yes! When it is the *genuine*. But it is only the genuine when made with the genuine olive oil. The Pompeian superfine Olive Oil—this makes the success at your delighted table of family and friends.

POMPEIAN OLIVE OIL

Q. What gives fine flavor to nearly every food?

A. BURNETT'S

29 Flavor Extracts

GROWING FAST!

New thousands every day are switching to Sitroux Tissues. Because they're proving *three ways better*: softer . . . stronger . . . more absorbent! Try one thrifty box and you'll prefer Sitroux Tissues for removing make-up and countless other uses.

SITROUX TISSUES
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BABY DIET HINTS

When the time comes to begin feeding baby cereal—start with the right one! One that has the smooth, creamy consistency you find in Gerber's Cereal Food and Gerber's Strained Oatmeal. Both mix as smooth as formula. At first, flavor won't mean so much as smoothness! But how baby will appreciate the good taste of Gerber's later on!

Both are pre-cooked—just add heated milk or formula.

Gerber's Baby Foods

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Training in nutrition, household arts and cookery for home and business. Complete One-Year Course. Four and Eight Weeks and shorter courses. Catalog M. Lic. #41021.

Send for New "Wartime Cook Book"—49c by Mail

Miss Alice Bradley, Principal
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston 16, Mass.

Jug McSpaden Gives Credit To Pet Theory

MERION, Pa., Feb. 18 (AP)—Home from his victories to keep a date with Uncle Sam, Harold "Jug" McSpaden, hottest golfer in the winter circuit, credited his sensational 68.8-stroke-per-18-hole average today to a pet "theory" he's nurtured for years—and never before put into practice.

The Philadelphia Country Club pro, married and father of two, was called back by his draft board for an examination next Wednesday after hed led golf's winter tour in every department and emerged as the season's top scorer.

"For one thing," he said, "I put one of my theories into practice, shortened my clubs a little, and increased the weight of my clubheads.

"A short, heavy club gives you more feel of the clubhead, and when you can feel where the clubhead is, you can hit the ball better. It doesn't give you any more distance, but it helps to swing."

Jug agreed that he was playing the best golf of his career. "I've been driving as well as Byron Nelson, and hitting as many fairways as he says, and he's the world's best," he said. "My poorest shot is the short approach. I used to be good at it, but I'm hitting a lot of greens with long shots now and I don't get much chance to play that little shot."

Jug started his triumphal tour by winning the Los Angeles open with 278. Then he finished second at San Francisco with 281; won at Phoenix after a play-off; and tied for second in the Texas open Monday with 273—totaling 1,239 strokes for 18 rounds. He's won six of his last 10 tournaments; finished second three times, and been out of the top bracket only once.

Bruins Leave on Lengthy Road Trip

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Calling once again on the Boston Olympics to bolster their riddled ranks the Boston Bruins leave tonight for Toronto where they will face the Maple Leafs tomorrow evening. Sunday night they go to Detroit, following which they have a week's layoff until they play Canadiens in Montreal on Saturday the 26th.

Just who would go from the Olympics was still a matter of conjecture as late as noon today, for no word had been heard from Manager Art Ross, who is in Montreal. It was thought, however, that either Forward Tommy Brennan or Defenseman Guy Labrie would make the trip.

The addition of another Olympic to the Bruins was necessitated this week when Bill Cowley was again forced out of action, this time because of his knee. Bill will miss the two games this week end, but hopes to be back in time for the contest with Canadiens.

Jackson Moves Up

As before, Art Jackson will move up to Cowley's place between Herb Cain and Buzz Boll, with the three former Olympics, Al Palazzari, Russ Kopak, and Alan Rittinger, forming a second line. If Brennan goes he will be right wing on a line with Norm Calladine and Bep Guidolin, although Busher Jackson may be the right wing on this wave if his leg its right. If Labrie makes the trip, Ross may try to get through with only two lines.

Meanwhile, Dit Clapper is still trying to clear up his service status. The big defenseman left for home early this week, and reports around here say that he tried to enlist in the Royal Canadian Air Force but was rejected. Clapper is quite certain he will not be able to finish out the hockey season.

This week end, the Bruins hope, will see the team intensifying its drive for a play-off berth, although they know they face stiff assignments in their next three games. As they left Boston they were in fourth place, just one point ahead of Chicago Black Hawks, who have played one less game.

Can Overtake Leafs

Despite the size of the task confronting them, the Bruins are aware that anything can happen. They still can overtake Toronto, but Chicago is the team they are really concerned about. And the local boys aren't any too happy over reports that Joe Cooper is about to be added to the Chicago defense squad. That would really make the Hawks dangerous.

The Bruins held three workouts at the Arena this week, with yesterday's session nearly proving costly. Russ Kopak injured his ankle, and for a while it appeared he might not be able to go away this week end. The clever young center, however, is expected to be right for tomorrow night's game.

* * *

Briefs: Canadiens beat Detroit 3-2 in Detroit last night, Maurice Richard scoring three goals in the third period to erase a 2-0 Red Wing lead . . . The victory was Montreal's seventh of the season over Detroit, which has yet to win a game from the league leaders . . . The eighth meeting ended in a 2-2 tie . . . The loss was only Detroit's third defeat in its last 16 games . . . Canadiens have done better though . . . They have lost only two of their last 21 contests, and they have dropped only four decisions all year.

* * *

Chicago is reported about to get another veteran back in addition to Joe Copper . . Right now Paul Thompson comes pretty close to being the coach of the year . . . His deal with Providence which brought Goalie Mike Karakas back to the Hawks has really paid off, and his getting Clint Smith from Rangers was a 10-strike . . . How Rangers could use Snuffy now . . . Bruins will play an exhibition game in Ottawa next Thursday.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	26	4	7	59	159	80
Detroit	19	14	5	43	160	128
Toronto	18	18	3	39	165	142
Boston	16	18	4	36	166	181
Chicago	16	18	3	35	134	148
New York	6	29	2	14	124	229

Result Feb. 17
Montreal 3, Detroit 2.

Sam Baugh Edges Luckman For Passing Championship

CHICAGO, Feb. 18 (AP)—Sammy Baugh, the Texas ranchman, today officially roped the 1943 passing championship of the National Football League.

Based on number and percentage of completions, the honor went to the Washington Redskin star who owns a ranch at Rotan, Texas, while Sid Luckman, whose aerial artistry brought him the league's most valuable player award, was given the runner-up certificate.

Competition between these two sensational ball throwers was so keen last season that debates on their respective merits sprang up whenever football men met.

Pure Accuracy

For pure accuracy, Slinging Sam's achievements were more solid than the Chicago Bears' T-timer who retired from the game after leading the Bruins to the national title in December and entered the Maritime Service. The former Texas Christian player completed .577 per cent of his tosses, a new league record for marksmanship, while Luckman found his target .545 per cent of the time.

Won Three Times

Luckman's air raids, however, proved more devastating. He gained 2,194 yards—the equivalent of 11 city blocks—and pitched 28 touchdowns. These marks now have been approved as all-time seasonal records and displaced those set in 1942 by Green Bay's Cicil Isbell. Included in the figures is Luckman's fantastic twirling day against New York when he incredibly connected on 21 of 32 passes for 433 yards and seven touchdowns.

Baugh's name was entered alongside that of Arnie Herber's, the former Green Bay passmaster, as the only player to win the league championship three times. In the regular 10-game schedule, Baugh had 133 completions in 239 tries to Luckman's 110 hits on 202 attempts. He peeled off 1,754 yards and struck for 23 touchdowns.

Baugh's greatest day was against Brooklyn on Oct. 31, when his 16 completions in 28 tosses led to new game records of 376 yards and six touchdowns — record which Luckman crumbled two weeks later.

The output of Baugh for 1943, accomplished despite an early season injury followed by a series of leg hurts which at times kept him benched, was his best in seven years of pro ball. It helped him realize four new lifetime marks previously held by Herber: 79 touchdown passes, 8,379 yards gained, 1,229 passes attempted, and the dubious honor of having 93 of his tosses intercepted, 19 of which were grabbed by foes last season.

* * *

Following these two leaders in the passing column was a pair of rookies—Irv Comp of Green Bay, who completed 50 per cent of his 92 attempts, and Ronnie Cahill of the Chicago Cardinals, who had 50 hits in 109 shots.

Washington retained the team passing crown with a new efficiency record of 54.7 per cent for more than 250 attempts. All eight teams in the league showed a sharp air-mindedness, thrusting overhead for 54.5 per cent of their total yardage.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The dictionary defines statistics as "classified facts, especially those facts which can be stated in figures." . . . Veteran baseball men estimate that statistics account for some 30 per cent of the interest in the game . . . But in many sports, statistical information is strangely lacking . . . Wouldn't you like to know, for instance, who is the leading scorer in college basketball this season, the steadiest foul-shooter? Or the boy who has the best scoring average for the number of shots he takes? . . . And who has these records in prep circles? . . . This corner would welcome any information.

* * *

Speaking of statistics, President George E. Graf of the Louisville Bowling Association compiled records of 3,654 Louisville bowlers and found that more than 70 per cent averaged in the 140-170 class, with only one 200 average bowler in the lot . . . Easiest baseball statistic to remember: The Albany, N. Y., club's record in 1888—same as the year, won 18, lost 88.

* * *

Doc Carlson, Pitt basketball coach who protested Penn State's use of the zone defense last year by tossing peanuts and earlier this year by using his "arctic zone" system of freezing the ball, won't have much chance to cool things off in the return game . . . The schedule calls for the basketball game to be sandwiched between a torrid boxing match between Penn State and Army, and a radio broadcast featuring an orchestra.

* * *

There's a good chance that both Army and Navy will compete in the N. C. A. A. basketball tournament here. . . . Capt. Ollie Cordill, former Rice and Cleveland Rams halfback, wants to put a pro football club into Houston, Texas, when the air force lets him go and Joe Carter, the old Philadelphia end, has the same idea about Dallas. . . . Syracuse U. is trying to organize a team for the boxing intercollegiates. And although Syracuse has suspended all athletic competition, the coaches will be honored by New York alumni at a dinner March 24.

* * *

Marines in the Southwest Pacific have added a new term to the baseball lexicon, the "foxhole slide." It describes a runner making a headlong dive for a base in the Pepper Martin manner. . . . The Norfolk Naval Training Station basketball team turned down an invitation from Gov. J. M. Broughton to meet the unbeaten Army "Big 10" outfit in a War Bond game at Durham because of a "heavy schedule." But the Naval Air Station team took the challenge and will play the Army airmen on their own court. . . . When the Dodgers telegraphed Tommy Warren, recently signed pitcher, for a few statistics about himself, Tommy wired the answers in five words, then added: "Have more words, but nothing else to say."

Hubbell Field

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The Jersey City Giants will cavort on Hubbell Field this spring at Lakewood, N. J., according to Secretary Eddie Brannick of the New York Giants, who operate the Little Giants in the International League.

Brannick and a group of New York newspapermen who inspected the training camp site where 70 members of the major league club and its farm system organization will train, named the new field in honor of the club's new farm club supervisor, Carl Hubbell.

Husbands at War Fronts Want to Know Wives Are Working to Back Them Up

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (CBS)—Wives of American servicemen abroad were told how they could help their husbands by Fredric March, screen star just returned from a 33,000-mile United Service Organizations tour of Brazil, Africa, Cairo and Italy, when he was interviewed by Mrs. Jimmie Doolittle over the Columbia Network.

Mr. March said:

"I talked to a lot of husbands in Brazil, Italy, Persia — they say pretty much the same thing."

"First, mail is most important. Letters from home are what they live for. One officer told me that if his men had to go three months without mail he'd hate to be responsible for their actions. And the men themselves—they say home is what they're fighting for, and in the meantime they want to hear about it. What their wives have been doing that day, and what's going on, and how the baby is growing. And that old phrase—I love you—they want to hear that too.

"But there are other things many of them want to hear that they're not hearing—and this is a little tough, I warn you."

"Well, there were some husbands who said to me, 'Gee, I don't understand my wife—she doesn't seem to know there's a war on. Here I am living the war 24 hours a day—and she's not even doing any war work. I don't know what to do, can't exactly write it to her, but I wish she'd do something.'

"What they can't understand is that American women, of whom they've always been so proud, let small things discourage them from doing work they know should be done. Naturally, this doesn't apply to the women who are doing that work. But you should see what a lift it gives a man at the front, when he knows that his wife is backing him up with work that helps the war. In war plants, in the armed services, in the hundreds of jobs in essential industry, and in thousands of volunteer jobs, women are needed in this war. There's plenty of work still to be done. This war isn't over by a long shot."

7 Navy Planes Crash In Areas Near Capital

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—In a freak series of air accidents, seven Navy planes crashed yesterday in the general vicinity of the national capital, four of which were part of a six-plane squadron. Personnel involved and the total number of casualties was not disclosed.

The first accident reported was that of a naval twin-engined transport which crashed near Gaithersburg, Md., killing two and injuring four crew members.

Three planes of a six-plane squadron crashed near Montross, Va., a fourth near Quantico. The two other planes in the squadron landed safely.

In two other accidents, one Navy plane crashed at Elkins, W. Va., and another at Millington, Md.

Former Hinghamite Named To N. Y. Port Authority

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 18 (AP)—Bayard Foster Pope, New York City, was appointed a member of the New York Port Authority today by Governor Dewey. Mr. Pope, who will serve a six-year term, succeeds Rudolph Reimer, Brooklyn.

The appointment will be sent to the Senate Monday night for confirmation.

Mr. Pope is chairman of the Marine Midland Corporation and an officer of the Marine Midland Trust Company of New York City. He is a native of Hingham, Mass., and graduated from Harvard University in 1909.

Preparedness Credit Given to Roosevelt

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 18 (AP)—Senator Harry Truman (D) of Missouri credited President Roosevelt and the Democratic Administration with forcing the adoption of a preparedness program well before the attack on Pearl Harbor and reiterated that if the President were not re-elected it would "imperil the peace."

"Our President certainly was the first to cry that real danger lurked in the mad vaporings of Hitler and Mussolini, and he suggested that the aggressor nations be quarantined," said the Chairman of the Truman Investigating Committee in an address prepared for delivery at a delayed Jackson Day dinner.

"We can be thankful that the President and the Democratic Administration had the vision to adopt a vast defense program before we became engaged in the war, and we owe much to those who advocated and forced the adoption of that program. We have accomplished what for any other nation would have been miracles. Our production program is the greatest in the history of the world. It is winning the war."

G. O. P. Faces Most Attack In Own Ranks

Continued from Page 1

a desperate Britain and shrewd, horse-trading Russia.

"Let them say how the American worker, the American businessman and the American farmer will be better off if we maintain our traditional tariff policy with the result that we block ourselves from the postwar competition for foreign markets, or seek to keep our foot in the door by throwing money across the sea in the hope that somebody can throw orders back to us for a while."

Mr. Landon held that the Republican Party was founded on a great truth, "the immorality and economic folly of slavery," and that it proceeded to embrace another great truth, that in an infant nation of great resources "infant industries could grow quickest to maturity under a system of reasonable protection from established foreign competition."

But the time has now come when new facts and new conditions call for a different economic policy, in Mr. Landon's view.

"It seems to me," he said, "if the Republican Party is to assume the leadership of the nation in this chaotic age it must dare enunciate a third great truth, that a free and easy exchange of raw materials and finished products among all the nations of the world is the quickest way to world prosperity, and that world prosperity is the number one requisite not only for American welfare but lasting peace as well."

Urges Common Policy

Mr. Landon urged that the Republican and Democratic Parties could do the nation the greatest good by a common, mutually supported national economic policy.

"If the Administration and the Republican Party were to join on that kind of a foreign plank," he stated, "something worth while might be accomplished.

"Such a plank will give the small, economically dependent nations of Europe a reasonable hope that they can look forward to that freedom of exchange which made the world prior to 1914 on the whole prosperous and peaceful. Then there will be no need for them to fall into the clutches of any vast empire. This will be their fate unless the great nations of the world join in initiating such a step."

With a majority of the Republican members of Congress usually casting their votes against even such a modest approach to tariff reduction as the Hull reciprocal trade treaties, it is apparent that Mr. Landon has quite a distance to travel to carry the G. O. P. to the policy he is advocating.

But it is possible that the facts which have carried the party's 1936 presidential candidate to his conclusion will also influence many of his colleagues. Mr. Landon defends his proposal in these words:

Draws Drab Picture

"Without a balanced foreign trade, the American people would have to continue bolstering foreign currencies until even our great reserves would be exhausted and collapse would eventually overtake us.

"I believe in view of Britain's desperate position and Russia's dominance of eastern Europe, the assumption that a continued high tariff system in America would bring prosperity to our people is wrong.

"We cannot sell if we do not buy except when we subsidize. And when we subsidize, sooner or later, we lose our shirts.

"If we do not buy, we force European states into the Russian orbit, force the British to debase their currency, probably force the future devaluation of our own dollar, risk the loss of everything for which we are fighting this war, and insure nothing but the emergence of a national socialist state.

"All of which is the primrose path to World War III.

"We Republicans must face these facts. The New Deal has met this situation by putting America's domestic economy in a straitjacket.

"Our industrial system, which in its infancy desperately feared the competition of foreign imports, is now a colossus hungry for world markets.

Time to Clear Path

"In a mature economy such as America has achieved under the impetus of the historic Republican program the time has now arrived when everyone's interest requires that there be a universal removal of impediment to international exchange.

"With the whole world our debtors, with our once inexhaustible natural resources diminishing, with our industrial machinery over-expanded, with our gold accumulation in danger, we desperately need foreign trade. And lots of it—both ways.

"I don't want this to be construed as advocating an immediate and hysterical abolition of all tariffs on everything.

"The world has taken a generation to get into the mess it is now in. And it's going to take more than one stroke of anybody's pen to get it out.

"Therefore, we must now ask ourselves whether the capitalist system is going to kill itself by its reluctance to engage in an expanding world commerce."

Record Intact

BANGOR, Pa., Feb. 18 (AP)—For a time early in the game it looked as though Bangor High School might spoil its record last night.

But the game ended, 49-39, in favor of Portland High—and Bangor had closed its basketball season with its 52d consecutive defeat.

Nebraska Folk Agog With Recent Strides

By the Associated Press

Culbertson, Neb.

So many good things are happening to the folks in this town [pop. 813] they're about to bust their buttons.

The town has gone over the top in all four War Loan drives.

The High School football team won the Valley Championship.

And now the basketball team, undefeated, ranks mong the 10 top teams in the State.

U. S. Board Formed For Italian Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Appointment of a temporary Board of Trustees for American Relief in Italy was announced Feb. 17 by Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the President's War Relief Control Board.

The group will make arrangements with the National War Fund for dispatch of money to Italy for private relief as soon as conditions permit. Mr. Davies said he hoped its appointment would lead to the formation of a national organization for American relief in Italy.

Members of the temporary board are Myron Taylor, American representative to the Vatican; Arturo Toscanini, symphony orchestra conductor; Dr. Angelo Patri, educator; Don Ameche, film actor, and Maj. Gen. John H. Hilldring, in charge of the Civil Affairs Division of the U. S. Army. Mr. Taylor was designated chairman.

"An American organization for relief in Italy should be organized on a basis which will enable all Americans who wish to help Italy to join in a united program," Mr. Davies said. "Such an organization must command the support of the many persons who want to help because they have friends or relatives in Italy, as well as those who want to aid Italian construction because of America's historic cultural ties with Italy."

The Board was authorized to employ a small staff with an office temporarily located at 57 William Street, New York City.

Directed Verdict Frees Klan Head

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 18 (AP)—A directed verdict acquitted James A. Colescott of Atlanta, Imperial Wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, and four Pennsylvania associates late yesterday of charges of conspiracy growing out of an organization meeting two months before Pearl Harbor.

Judge A. Marshall Thompson, for many years before his election to the Allegheny County Common pleas court a teacher of constitutional law at University of Pittsburgh, warned, however, his decision did not mean approval of the Klan organization.

Judge Thompson said he agreed with defense counsel's contention a conviction would violate the bill of rights granting free speech to Americans, but that acts contemplated in a purported speech by Mr. Colescott here in October, 1941, would make a different picture.

He referred to testimony by a newspaper reporter and State Police Sergeant Willard Schauer, that they heard Mr. Colescott "urge reorganization of the Klan as a militant, fighting, Protestant, white, native-born group of Americans" and "mention fighting the Jews, the Negroes and the [Roman] Catholics."

Settling Railroad Gets O. K. to Quit

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The reasons advanced by the St. Louis and Troy Railroad for wanting to abandon its entire line, the Interstate Commerce Commission decided Feb. 17, are adequate.

The reasons: The line was built without ballast, and only an occasional application of gravel has been applied since its construction in 1879-80, causing the grade to settle.

The ties are deteriorated and the culverts need rebuilding. The tracks lie along a stream of sudden and violent flare-ups, complicating maintenance problems. The motive power consists of a gasoline engine in need of rebuilding, and the company lacks funds to make necessary repairs and replacements.

As a going concern the St. Louis and Troy has been a steady money loser for years but the salvage value is estimated at $15,000.

The railroad which is bowing out of the nation's transportation system operates a 5.2-mile line from Troy to Moscow Junction, Mo.

Voting Rights Restored To Thousands of Ohioans

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 18 (AP)—Thousands of Ohioans in the armed services will be restored to full voting rights without registering anew as the result of a court decision yesterday and an order by Secretary of State Edward J. Hummel.

Common Pleas Court Judge John R. King ordered the Franklin County (Columbus) Election Board to restore to the list of registered voters the names of all persons in the armed service which had been stricken from the rolls because they had not voted for two years.

At the same time, Secretary Hummel issued a similar order to all county election boards.

War Weary Soldiers Return To U. S. for Earned Furloughs

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—American ships now are serving double duty—bringing home some of the soldiers who have earned a respite from battle.

The two-way traffic which has carried millions of soldiers abroad has also returned 200,000 of them to United States shores, not counting sick and wounded, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has disclosed.

In the European, Caribbean and Alaskan theaters, a rotation system of furloughs is in full swing, Secretary Stimson said. Lieut. Gen. Millard Harmon said two weeks ago some tiny starts had been made on the system in the Southwest Pacific and that it would be expanded as manpower and facilities permit.

Theater commanders decide which troops have earned a rest. The minimum service to be eligible is 18 months in the North African theater, two years in Alaska and the Caribbean, Secretary Stimson said. Two years also is the base factor for consideration in the Southwest Pacific, General Harmon said.

The 200,000 already back in this country include some listed simply as "returned" and requiring no specific replacements.

The battle weary, once they are here, get three weeks leave which may be spent anywhere they choose. After that, they are not to be sent overseas until they have had duty of unspecified length in this country.

Eligibility, by the standards set up, does not mean a veteran is to be returned home on a mandatory basis, Secretary Stimson emphasized. It is simply a basis for selection, "the actual relief being dependent upon the personnel situation, the exigencies of the service, and prosecution of the war."

Secretary Stimson revealed the rotation developments at a news conference in which he also reported that:

The Anzio Beachhead below Rome is firmly established, that American casualties since the Salerno landings in Italy are 4,158 killed, 18,154 wounded and 6,429 missing, and that in the Pacific, juncture of Australians and Americans at Saidor successfully completed the Huon campaign in New Guinea.

House Backs Antisubsidy Veto; Tax Messages Due Soon

Continued from Page 1

has also refused to go along with him in his request for $10,500,000,000 of new taxes.

Mr. Roosevelt declined to say today whether or not he would veto the tax bill which Congress has just passed. Although this would theoretically raise $2,300,000,000, actually it would lose an estimated $1,400,000,000 in another direction because of a rider "freezing" Social Security contributions at 1 per cent. Thus the total in new revenue is computed in some quarters at only $900,000,000 or less.

Rift on Other Issues

With one veto today and another possible next week, Mr. Roosevelt also faces a struggle with Congress on other vital matters.

Congress has shown no intention of passing a national service law, strongly recommended by the President. The simplified Federal ballot urged by the President is deadlocked between the two Houses.

Congress did include a provision continuing war contract renegotiation in the tax law, which Mr. Roosevelt urged in his annual message. It would presumably have to be passed over again if the President vetoed the tax bill.

So far Congress has not acted on Mr. Roosevelt's sixth basic request, early re-enactment of the stabilization statute that expires June 30.

With the President's vigorous veto of the antisubsidy bill the growing tug-of-war between the President and Congress reaches the show-down stage.

Partial Text of Message

The text, inpart, of the President's message vetoing the food subsidy bill follows:

To the House of Representatives:

I received yesterday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1944—HR 3477 (S 1458)—a bill which extends the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation until June 30, 1945, but which by its restrictive provisions would compel an increase in the cost of food and the cost of living to the people of the United States.

I promptly return the bill, without my signature . . .

The reasons for my disapproval of HR 3477—my most emphatic and vigorous disapproval—must already be known to every Senator and every Representative. . . .

This bill will raise the cost of food in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Index not less than 7 per cent and will raise the whole cost of living materially.

If this bill were to become law, the housewife would soon have to pay:

Ten cents a pound more for butter.

Nearly eight cents more a pound for cheese.

One cent more for a quart of milk.

One cent more for a loaf of bread.

Seven cents more for a 10-pound bag of flour.

Hamburger would go up four cents a pound.

Pork chops would go up 4½ cents a pound.

Sliced ham would go up 6½ cents a pound.

Chuck roast would go up 3½ cents a pound.

Round steak would go up 5 cents a pound.

The cost of many other necessities would be increased materially.

While increasing the cost of living, the prohibition of consumers subsidies will not add one dollar to the income of the farmers.

This bill would in effect reverse the policy of the Congress; in effect, it repeals the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942. . . .

No major country at war today has been able to stabilize the cost of living without the use of subsidies.

If the wage line breaks—and I do not see how it can be held if this bill becomes law—not only will food costs rise still further but all other costs will rise—including the cost of all munitions and supplies for the Army and Navy by many billions. . . .

The weight of the increased burden will fall on all of us, but most of all on the unorganized workers and others who live on small and relatively fixed incomes, among whom are most of the dependents of our fighting men.

Floss From Milkweed

Milkweed contributed about 200,000 pounds of floss for military purposes in 1943.

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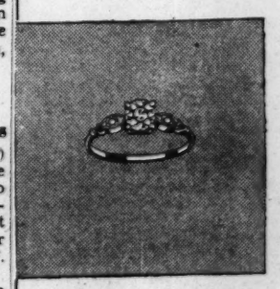
TO A YOUNG MAN
WHO HAS $100 OR MORE

YOU have saved this money to buy an engagement ring. Naturally it is the most important purchase of your lifetime. We are interested in your problem. If you will spend fifteen minutes at our Diamond Department we will tell you the things you should know about gems to get the most value for every precious dollar. Why not come and talk with us?



Shreve
CRUMP & LOW COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1800
Boylston at Arlington Street, Boston

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	700,000
Previous day's sales	902,140
1944 volume to date	28,304,005
1943 volume to date	32,633,071

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	51.2	Prev. day	50.8
Month ago	50.8	Year ago	44.6
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds. (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	19	53⅜	53	53¼	— ¼
Acme Stl .3a	1	56	56	56	+ ½
Adams Exp 1½g	12	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	3	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	7	41	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	6	6	6	6	
Allegheny Corp	12	2¼	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny pf	26	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
Alleg pr pf	3	41⅞	40¾	40¾	— ¼
Alleg Lud Stl .2g	3	26¼	26	26	— ¼
Allen Indust 3½g	1	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	146	146	146	— ½
Allied Mills 2g	3	31¼	31	31	— ⅛
Allied Strs 1	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½a	7	37¼	36½	37	
Alpha P Corn 1½a	1	1⅞	19⅛	19⅛	
Amal Leather	10	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
Amerada Pet 3½a	2	84	83½	84	
AmAgChDel 1.20a	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	4	60	59⅜	60	+ ½
Am Bank N .20e	2	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Am Bosch (3/4e)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	3	42	42	42	+ ½
Am BrSh pf 5¼a †	30	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	
Am Cable & Rad	22	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Can 3	42	84	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
Am Can pf 7 †	30	176¼	175¾	176¼	+ ½
Am Car & Fdy 4g	7	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Am C&F pf 1.4½g	3	72¼	72	72	+ ½
Am Ch & Cable 5e	7	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Am Chicle 4a	†110	109	108½	109	— ¼
Am Crystal Sug 1	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ¼
Am Distill	45	110	109½	110	
§ Am Distill stpd	22	49½	47½	49½	+2½
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am Export L 2	9	25¼	24¾	25¼	+ ¾
Am For Pow	4	5⅛	5¼	5¼	
Am&FPS7pf 13¾k	2	82	81¾	81¾	— ¼
Am&FP 2pf	8	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Am Hide & Leath	3	3¼	3¼	3⅜	
AmHomePd 2.40a	4	67	66¾	67	+ ⅜
Am Ice	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Am Interna 1½g	3	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locom 1.20g	19	16⅜	16	16	— ¼
Am Locom pf 7	1	84	84	84	
Am M&Fdy .80	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Am Metal (3/4e)	*69	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
Am Metal pf 6	†110	115¼	115¼	115¼	— ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80	†340	32⅞	32½	32⅞	
Am Pow & Lt	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Am P&L $5 pf	10	41	40⅝	40	
Am P&L $6 pf	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	30	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
Am R Mill .20e	7	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
AmRolMpf 4½a	†320	67⅞	67½	67½	
Am Safety Raz 1g	9	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Am Seating 1½g	2	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
Am ShipBldg 3g	†110	30	30	30	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref7 †	50	151	151	151	—1
Am Snuff .60e	7	43¾	41⅝	41⅝	— ⅞
Am Stl Fdrs 2	25	26½	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
Am Stores 1½e	21	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	30⅛	30	30¼	— ¼
Am Sugar pf 7	5	116	115⅜	116	+ ½
Am Sumat Tob 2g	1	28	28	28	
Am Tel & Tel 9	22	157⅞	157⅜	157⅞	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	59½	59½	59½	— ¾
Am Tob B 3a	5	62⅜	62	62	— ¾
Am Tob pf 6	†110	146¾	146½	146¾	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs 1½g	8	10⅛	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Am Viscose ½e	6	43¾	43	43	— ½
Am Viscose pf 5	1	119¾	119½	119½	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	39	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	
Am Woolen	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
Am Wool pf 8g	12	74⅛	73¾	74¼	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
AnacondaCop2½g	24	25¼	25	25	— ¼
Anacon W&C 1	†200	25⅛	25¼	25¼	— ¼
APW Paper	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Arch-Dan-M (1/2e)	2	45½	45	45	
Armour & Co	28	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Armour&Co pref3k	5	82⅜	82	82⅜	
Armour & Co pf 1	10	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—2⅛
Artloom Cp pf 7 †	10	107	107	107	— ¼
Assd D Gds 1/4e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	10	95	95	95	
Atch T&SF 2½e	36	63	62	62⅝	
Atch T&S F pf 5	1	90	90	90	+ ½
Atl Coast Line 3g	42	36½	35¼	35½	— ⅞
Atl Refining (1/4e)	*10	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¼
Atl Ref pf 4	†130	107¾	107⅝	107⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Corp (1/4e)	5	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	+1
Atlas Powd 3/4e	†390	57½	57¼	57½	
Aust Nichols	2	7⅛	7⅜	7¼	+ ¼
Aviation Co .20g	85	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Bald Loco ct1½g	10	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	53	8¼	7⅞	8	— ¼
Balt & Ohio pf	47	14	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	2	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅜
Ban&Ar pf1¼k †	50	64¼	64¼	64¼	+1¼
Barber Asph	3	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ½
Bath Ir Works 1e	16	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Beatrice Cream 1e	2	32¾	32½	32½	— ¼
Beech Aric 1g	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Belding-Hem .80	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1a	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Bendix Aviat 3	7	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
Benef In Ln 1.35g	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Best Foods ½e	21	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (1¼e)	2	98	59	59	+ ⅛
Beth Steel pf 7	1	118⅜	118¼	118⅜	+ ⅛
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	1	37½	37½	37½	+ ½
Blw & Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	
Blaw-Knox .60g	3	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Boeing Airplane2g	13	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	
Bohn Al&Brass ¾e	3	47	46⅝	46⅝	— ⅜
Bon Ami A 4	†20	93	92	92	—1
Bon Ami B 2½ †	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ½
Bond Strs 2	2	35	35	35	+ ⅛
Borden Co .40 e	6	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	36	35¾	35¾	
Boston & Maine	6	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	23	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	6	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Briggs Mfg 2	7	28¾	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
Bristol-Myers ½e	1	43½	43½	43½	
Brunswk-Balke ¼e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Bklyn Un Gas ½g	15	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie .60g	6	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	9	7	6⅞	7	
Budd Mfg pf †	20	116	116	116	— ¾
Budd Mfg55pf5 †	90	56½	56⅛	56½	— ¾
Buda Wheel ½g	5	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Bullard Co 2½g	3	19½	19¾	19⅜	
Burr Add Ma .20e	22	12⅞	12⅝	12¾	
Bush Term .20g	27	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
Bush T Bpf 3½k †	160	49¼	48¾	48¾	— ¼
Butler Bros (.15e)	4	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	28⅜	28⅜	28⅜	
Butte C & Z ¼g	9	3⅛	3	3⅛	
Byers A M Co	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Byers pf 7 †	30	76¼	76¼	76¼	+ ¾
Calif Pack 1½	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
Calumet Hec .85g	16	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy1¼g	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Can Dry Ale ¼ag	7	24¼	23⅞	24¼	+ ⅜
Canad Pacific ¼e	66	10½	10⅛	10⅜	
Capital Adm A	2	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Carc C&O 5	† 10	100	100	100	+ ⅛
Case (JI) Co	6	35¾	35¼	35¾	+ ⅜
Case (JI) pf 7	† 30	148	148	148	—1
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	45¾	45¾	45⅞	+ ⅛
Celanese Corp 2	11	39	38¼	38¼	— ¾
Celanese pr pf 7 †	50	122	122	122	— ¾
Celotex Corp ¼g	5	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	60	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½a	2	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Cent Foundry	6	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Cem R R N J	8	11⅜	11	11⅛	— ⅜
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Cerro de Pas 3½e	2	31½	31¼	31½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	1	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf	†150	61	60½	61	+ ¼
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	10	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	— ⅛
Checker Cab	1	29	29	29	—1
Chas & Ohio 3	30	47½	46⅝	47¼	— ⅛
Chas Corp Va 2	1	39	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill 1½g	25	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅜
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	32	16⅜	15¾	16	— ¼
Chi Grt West	12	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf ¾ak	10	24	23½	23½	— ⅛
Chi Mail Ord .15e	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool 2	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
Chrysler Corp 3	15	80½	79½	79¾	—1¼
City I&F 1.20	5	16	16	16	
City I&F pf6½ †	30	105	105	105	
City Invest	† 80	61	60	60	—1½
City Stores	1	7	7	7	
Clev El pf 4½ †	10	113	113	113	—1
Clev Graph Br 2	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Clev G B pf 5	† 10	108	108	108	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	11	34¼	33½	34¼	— ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Cluett Pea pf 7 †	20	145	145	145	—3
Coca-Cola 3a	2	112¼	112	112	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	30	67	66½	67	+ ⅓
Colgate-P-P ¼a	5	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
Col-P-P pf 4¼a †	80	106	105½	106	+ ½
Col & South	†200	15½	15	15	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	†320	17⅜	17	17⅛	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Colum B cast A .40e	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Colum G&E .10g	41	4½	4¾	4½	+ ⅛
Colum Pict ¼g	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Comm Credit 3	6	39½	39	39½	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	9	41¼	40¾	40¾	
Coml Solv .60g	16	15¼	15	15	— ¼
Com'with&South	25	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Com & So pf 4½g	3	83	82⅞	83	
Com Ed 1.40	10	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn1	3	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Consol Cigar 2g	6	23	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	11	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	52	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	3	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	
Cons Film Ind	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Cons F Ind pf 1g	1	18	18	18	+ ⅛
Cons Laundries .60	2	9½	9½	9½	
Cons Nat Gas	11	25¾	25¼	25¼	— ½
Cons RR Cuba pf	6	14	13⅛	14	+ ½
Cons Vultee ½e	27	13¾	13¼	13½	
Cons Vul pf 1¼	1	21	21	21	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	9	17	16¾	17	+ ⅛
Consol Coal pf 2½	5	48	47½	48	
Container Co ¼ag	6	20⅜	20	20⅜	+ ⅛
Con Can 1	11	34½	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .85g	3	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	45	44⅞	45	+ ½
Cont Motors .15e	18	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del 1	12	31⅜	31	31⅛	— ⅛
Cooper Bess 1½g	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Copperweld Stl .80	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
Cin'wdSt pf2½g †	40	48	48	48	— ½
Cn Exch 2.40 †	30	46½	46⅛	46⅛	
Corn Prod 2.60	6	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— ⅜
Cornell DuE 1.10g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Coty Internat	9	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
Crane Co 1g	6	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	†300	106¾	105¾	106½	— ¼
Cream of Wh 1⅓g	2	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S 3½g	1	28	28	28	— ½
Crown Zeller ¼ae	5	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	2	30¾	30⅝	30¾	— ⅛
Cuba R R pf	†950	23⅞	23½	23¾	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug .40g	9	12	11¾	11¾	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	3	25⅜	25¾	25⅜	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	40	6	5¾	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	1	43¾	43¾	43¾	+ ¼
Curtiss-Wright¾ag	13	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A 2	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
Davega Strs ½g	1	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Decca Records 1a	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
Deere & Co 2g	6	38½	28½	38½	+ ⅜
Del & Hudson	26	22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
Del Lack&West	37	8⅝	8¼	8½	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	5	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	20	33	33	33	
Diam Match 1½g	1	32	32	32	+ ½
Diam Matchpf1½g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
Diam T Mot 1¼ag	4	14½	14½	14½	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	3	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ g †	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
Dome Mines h1.60	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	16	52⅜	52	52⅝	+ ⅛
Dow Chem 3	5	121	121	121	— ½
Dow Chem pf 4	2	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ⅛
Dresser Mfg 2g	6	29¾	29½	29½	
Dunhill Int	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g	1	12	12	12	+ ⅛
duPont de N4½ag	9	139¼	138¾	139¼	+ ⅛
Eagle P Ld .60g	5	11⅛	11	11⅛	
Eastern Air L	6	37	37	37	
East Roll M .10g	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161	161	161	
Eaton Mfg 3	3	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ⅛
EdisBrosStrs .80a	2	18	18	18	— ⅜
El Auto-Lite ¼ae	4	39¾	39⅜	39⅜	
Electric Boat ¼e	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
El Power & L $5 pf	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	6⅔	6½	86¾	—1¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	10	91½	90¼	91¼	— ⅜
El Storage Bat 2	2	42¼	42	42¼	+ ¼
El Paso N G 2.40	5	29½	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Endic John pf 4 †	40	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¾
Eng Pub Service	50	12¼	12	12⅛	— ⅛
Eng P S $5 pf5	†330	94¼	94	94	— ½
EPSS5½pf5½g †	100	97	97	97	+ ½
Eng P S $6pf6 †	90	98½	98	98½	+ ½
Erie RR 1g	12	12¾	12¾	12¼	— ¼
Erie RR ct 1g	122	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	— ¼
Erie RR pf A 5	8	54¾	54	54	
EurekaVClean ⅜ag	4	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
Evans Products	18	12⅜	12	12	— ⅛
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	25¾	25½	25½	+ ¼
Exchange Buff .15e	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Fajardo Sugar 2	3	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	25	12¾	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
Fed M & S ½e	2 *	20½	20⅜	20½	
Fed MotTruck .40	13	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼ †	60	95	95	95	—1
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	3	46½	46⅜	46½	+ ⅛
Firestone T&R ⅜ae	15	39⅞	39⅜	39⅜	
FirstNatStrs 2½a	6	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
Flintkote .90g	12	20⅜	19⅞	20⅜	+ ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	34½	34½	34½	— ½
Follansbee Stl	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
FollansbeeStlpf †	40	52	51	51	—1
Food Fair Strs 1	2	13	13	13	
Foster Wheeler	46	18¾	18	18⅛	+ ⅜
FostWhlpf 1½ †	30	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
Francisco Sugar	3	14	14	14	— ⅛
Fruehauf Trk .40e	1	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅜
Fruehauf T pf5	†10	108	108	108	
Gabriel Co .20g	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	7	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
Gamewell Co¼e †	40	26¼	26	26	— ¾
Gar Wood Ind .40	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gaylord Cont ¼aa	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Gen Am Tr 2¼ag	4	45⅜	45½	45½	— ⅛
Gea Baking .15e	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Gen Bronze .60g	6	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Cable	1	5	5	5	
Gen Cable A	2	13	13	13	— ⅛
Gen Cab pf 13¾k †	110	90¼	89¾	89¾	— ½
Gen Cigar (1)	2	68⅞	68⅜	68⅜	
Gen Elec 1.40	42	35¾	35½	35¼	— ½
Gen Foods 1.60	10	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	4	2⅝	2½	2½	
Gen Mills 4	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¼
Gen Mills5pf5 †	40	131	130	131	+1
Gen Motors ¾ae	39	54¼	53⅞	53⅞	— ½
Gen Out Advert	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Gen Prec Eq 1	9	20	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .40	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Feb17
Gen Pub Service	1	1½	1½	1½	Feb17
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen Refract 1.20	3	21⅜	21	21¼	Feb17
Gen Ry Sig 1¾ag	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Gen Shoe ¼ae	2	17½	17½	17½	
Gen S C pf 1¼k	†110	85	84¼	84¾	
Gen Tel 1.60	3	23½	23¼	23½	+ ¼
Gen Time Inst ¾ag	1	20½	20½	20½	Feb17
Gen T&R 1g	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Gen T&R pf 4½g	†160	99	99	99	
GilletteSafR .70g	9	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ⅛
Gillett Saf R pf 5	2	79½	78¾	79½	+1½
Gimbel Bros .15e	6	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	
Gimbel Bros 5bpf6	1	87	87	87	+ ½
Gobel Adolf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gobel Brew .20	3	4	2⅞	2⅞	
Gold&Stk Tel 6	† 20	100	100	100	+2
Goodrich B F 2g	5	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅛
Goodrich B F pf 5	4	103½	103½	103½	
Goodyear T&R ⅓ae	7	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ⅛
GoodyearT&R pf 5	2	108	108	108	
Goth Hosiery ½ag	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Goth Hosierypf7	†120	104	103	104	+1
Graham-Paige Mot	13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Granby ConM .45g	4	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Grant W T 1.40	3	26½	26	36½	+2
Grant W T pf 1	1	24	24	24	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	10	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 2g	67	30⅜	30	30¼	+ ¼
Gt W Sug pf 7 †	70	146	145¾	146	+ ¾
Green H L 2a	1	44	44	44	+ ¾
Greyhound Corp 1	7	21⅛	21	21¼	
GrumAircEn 1¼ag	2	13⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	10	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	† 60	135	134	134½	— ⅜
Gulf Mob & Ohio	35	10¼	9⅞	10	— ¼
Gulf Mob pf 5g	11	45	44¼	44½	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	4	45½	45¾	45¾	— ⅛
Hab-Walk pf 6 †	10	143	143	143	
Hack WpfA1¾a †	40	35	35	35	— ½
Hayes Indust .40g	3	7	7	7	
Hayes Mfg	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5	†330	100½	100	100½	— ¼
Hercules Motor 1	3	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
Hollander&Son¼e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Homestake Min	1	42¼	42	42¼	+ ½
Houd Hersh A 2½	3	43	43	43	+ ½
Houd-Hersh B 1e	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
HouseholdF pf5 †	40	109¾	108¾	109¾	— ⅛
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	— ⅛
Houston Oil	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
Howe Sound 3	18	31½	31	31	— ½
Hudson & Man	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Hud Bay M&S h2	4	23¾	23	23	— ⅛
Hudson Mot .10e	8	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Hupp Motor	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	1	25½	25½	25½	
Illinois Central	108	16¼	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
Ill Central LL 4	†290	58¾	57¾	58¼	+ ⅞
Ill Central pf	3	26½	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	3	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 1¼e	2	98	97½	97½	—1
Inland Steel (1a)	1	75⅛	75⅛	75½	+1½
Inspirat Con Cop	1	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	
Intercon Rubber 1g	7	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Interlake Iron .35g	23	7⅞	7⅞	7

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Bank Groups Seek HOLC Liquidation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 — A powerful lobby of banks, mortgage companies and loan associations under the spearhead of the United States Savings and Loan League is seeking to liquidate the Home Owners' Loan Corporation which salvaged 1,000,000 families in the crash of the 30's.

Advocates of the move led by Senator Harry F. Byrd (D) of Virginia, and Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois, argue that it would be an economy and would reduce non-war expenditures.

Opponents charge it would dump the sound loans on the market to give the mortgage companies a quick, breath-taking profit, while leaving taxpayers with the bad loans and costing the Treasury $285,000,000.

Government Life Raft

The HOLC was the government life raft on which some 1,000,000 families with $3,500,000,000 of loans rode out the agonizing financial storms after 1929.

Tens of thousands of average urban and small-town families with homes and loved belongings were kept together by this agency, which received almost universal plaudits from hard-pressed private mortgage companies at the time.

In the black days after 1929 and before the HOLC was created, mortgages were foreclosed on more than 1,000,000 urban homes (1930-32, housing about 2,000,000 Americans. They were left homeless and drifting.

The HOLC was the federal agency created to stop this awful tragedy. When it came into being by the spring of 1933 foreclosures were going on at the rate of 1,000 a day.

The HOLC was successful, it is generally agreed. It provided generous terms of credit, and arranged for amortization over a 15-year period. Many banks and lending institutions were saved from collapse, along with the home owners.

Assumed Costly

It was assumed that HOLC would be a costly experiment, and would mean a loss of half a billion or a billion dollars.

Actually it was discovered that the great majority of families who were put on their feet managed to tide over the panic period, and ride out the storm. More than half the loans have so far been liquidated, while of the properties the HOLC was finally forced to take over, 90 per cent have been sold.

The HOLC has made enough money from its sound mortgages to cancel out most of the losses from the poor ones. The result is that total loss, to date, of HOLC is less than 2 per cent of the $3,-500,000,000 investment, and John Fahey, the careful administrator of HOLC, believes that if orderly liquidation can be followed in accordance with the remaining 15-year contracts now made with private borrowers, the government will break even.

Such a result would be one of the most astonishing mass achievements in the salvaging of human families and human values in history.

Impatient with Slow Process

Senator Byrd, however, and the Savings and Loan League are impatient with the slow process, and want to wipe out the matter now. The argument advanced is that the government should step out, the good loans should be sold to private enterprise, and the taxpayers should take a loss on the poor ones. The argument is advanced in the interest of "economy." There is an obvious second reason, that the private concerns are apprehensive of federal competition, and want to get it out of the way, although HOLC has made no new loan in years.

The Byrd-Dirksen proposal is that the program be liquidated in 1946.

Mr. Fahey argues that instead of an "economy" this would actually cost the taxpayer $285,-046,000, while throwing a rich bonus to private mortgage companies who would take over the sound federal loans at higher rates of interest. Under the orderly 15-year procedure devised originally by Congress the HOLC will liquidate itself by 1952, he says.

The drive of the mortgage company lobby is denounced by the Washington Post, under the editorship of Eugene Meyer, in strong terms.

"Even in a period when public plunder seems to be the vogue, this looks like a monumental piece of effrontery," it declares, adding that "most of the banking profession has no desire to force HOLC into a disadvantageous liquidation."

Santa Fe Official

C. B. McDaniel

H. B. Lautz

General manager of the eastern lines of the Santa Fe System Lines at Topeka, Kan., appointed acting vice-president in charge of operations at Chicago, relieving George H. Minchin, who has been granted leave of absence. Mr. Lautz will continue as eastern lines' general manager.

Huge Postwar U. S. Air Fleet Urged By T. W. A. Official

NEW YORK, Feb. 18 (AP)—The United States must maintain an air fleet as "big as any potential aggressor" and keep up huge aircraft output facilities as insurance against future wars, E. Lee Talman, executive vice-president of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc., said last evening.

"I venture the forecast that in any future war, the United States will have no more than a few weeks in which to prepare for total war," he said in an address prepared for the 18th annual dinner of the New York Security Dealers' Association.

"Any nation which fails to maintain adequate defenses in the future may perish before those defenses can be created."

Mr. Talman said concerning postwar aviation plans that "competition for international air routes among United States air lines, properly limited and regulated, will make a greater contribution to our national economy than a monopolistic system."

The TWA executive forecast capital requirements for domestic airlines alone would aggregate $700,000,000 by 1954. He said he felt the job could best be done by private capital rather than by the "government for reasons of military security."

Mr. Talman said postwar express rates would be reduced sharply and the relative cost of air transportation would be lowered as the price of other goods and services went up.

Synthetic Rubber Plants Planning $30,000,000 Outlay

WASHINGTON (AP) — Rubber Director Bradley Dewey announced that about $30,000,000 worth of improvements will be made this year in plants producing synthetic rubber and this product's raw materials.

The expenditures involve no expansion of the synthetic rubber program but are intended, it was stated, to bring about "more efficient operation of some of the rubber units."

Plans call for allocation of some $10,000,000 for projects in which butadiene is produced from petroleum products and $3,000,000 for butadiene-from-alcohol facilities. Butadiene forms about three-fourths of the raw material used to produce synthetic rubber of the general purpose type.

Styrene plants are to receive $3,000,000 and copolymer units $10,000,000. Styrene is a raw material and copolymer plants combine butabiene and styrene to produce synthetic rubber of the Buna-S type.

Butyl facilities which produce a specialized type of synthetic rubber from petroleum and tree-rosins will get $3,000,000 of the 1944 outlay.

Farmers Urged to Reduce Cattle by 3,000,000 Head

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Food Administrator Marvin Jones urged farmers to reduce beef cattle by 3,000,000 head this year to help bring record numbers of livestock into closer balance with decreased feed supplies.

Such a reduction would help provide beef for the military forces and civilians, Mr. Jones said in a nationally broadcast speech.

The WFA food production goals call for the slaughter of 3,000,000 more head than the number of calves to be produced. This slaughter goal is necessary to provide civilians with a promised per capita supply of 63 pounds.

Postwar Business Expansion Funds May Reach $20 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Two Commerce Department economists estimated that American business as a whole will have from 10 to 20 billion dollars left over for plant and employment expansion after financing its own $36,000,-000,000 transition from war to peace-time production as it was last known in 1941.

The economists, S. Morris Livingston and E. Weiler, emphasized in an article for the department's "Survey of Current Business" that they were discussing business in the aggregate and were assuming settlement of war contracts "with reasonable promptness."

Lack of Funds Localized

"It should be remembered," they wrote, "that there will be individual firms in a less advantageous financial position. It can be said, however, that the lack of funds will be localized rather than general and that typically the uncertainty over the adequacy of business funds has to do with the requirements for expansion rather than with the requirements for re-establishing the pre-war volume of business."

Acknowledging that a return only to 1941 volume still would leave a substantial part of the post-war labor force without productive jobs, the article noted that many workers are engaged in the greatly war-expanded aircraft and shipbuilding industries. Some of the most serious transition problems lie in those fields, it continued, because there the conversion is not concerned with pre-war restoration but with expansion of the civilian economy above the 1941 level.

The article estimates that business accumulated between $33,-000,000,000 and $38,000,000,000 in cash and Government bond holdings during the last two years and that from $14,000,000,000 to $20,-000,000,000 may be added from settlement of war contracts, payment of Government receivables together with current provisions for business reserves such as depreciation and depletion.

May Show $20 Billion Excess

Against the $47,000,000,000 to $58,000,000,000 total, maximum transition costs were estimated at $8,000,000,000 for the wartime taxes, $4,000,000,000 for plant reconversion, $8,000,000,000 to replenish civilian goods inventory, $11,000,000,000 for equipment purchases, $3,000,000,000 for re-extension of consumer credit and $2,000,000,000 for deferred maintenance—or a total of $36,000,-000,000.

"Since this calculation involves in every instance the maximum appropriate charge and since it does not allow for the further accumulation of business funds from the close of 1943 until the end of the war," the article said, "this excess could not be less than $10,000,000,000 but might be more than $20,000,000,000."

Some idea of the relative magnitude of that amount, it continued, "may be gained from a comparison with the net private outlays of very roughly $10,000,-000,000 for expansion of productive facilities and inventories in 1941. This was the largest expansion in any one year during the past two decades."

Publisher Says Business Man Doesn't Want Free Enterprise

ATHENS, Ga. (AP)—Mark Ethridge, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Times, asserted too many "decent and intelligent men have been caught up on the magic," of the slogan "free enterprise," which they think "will get rid of Roosevelt and solve all their irritations at the same time."

Addressing the annual Georgia Press Institute, Mr. Ethridge said: "The plain, hard, simple truth is that the average man would be frightened out of his wits if, by some form of abracadabra, he could have this free enterprise about which he talks."

"The future plain, simple, hard truth," he continued, "is that business has not been free in this generation to do what it wanted to do, and it will not be free in any generation that any of us will ever know. It has been regulated; it will be regulated until the end of time.

"It has been protected, too, which is more important. It eternally seeks favors from Congress; it will continue to seek them regardless of preachments about free enterprise. The logical end of free enterprise is the freedom to carry on international trade without any tariff barriers. How many American business men want that?

"Those who talk about free enterprise and the American way," argued the Louisville publisher, "would do themselves and their country a great service if they undertook to understand the meaning of the phrases; if they made some study of the changing philosophy of this country.

"There was a time when the property right was paramount. That time has gone. Our emphasis has changed to the human right and the determination to protect it will be no whit less keen under any future president, whether Republican or Democrat."

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 33

Deductions for Bad Debts (Part 2)

Worthless debts occurring in a trade or business and arising from unpaid wages, salaries, rents, and similar items are not allowable deductions in computing Federal normal tax and surtax unless the amounts due have previously been included in income, either in the year in which the deduction as a bad debt is sought to be made or for a previous year. Thus, uncollectible bills rendered by professional men, such as physicians, lawyers, dentists, etc., are not deductible as bad debts unless the amount of such bills rendered has been included in the income reported by the taxpayer.

Where the taxpayer reports on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, it is obvious that the amount of the bad debt has not been returned as income, and the loss would not be deductible from other income. The rule also applies to other debts arising out of services, such as commissions due to salesmen, salaries or wages due clerks, executives, and others for services, and rentals due landlords on rental property, as well as to debts arising out of sales in the case of a business conducted on the cash receipts and disbursements basis.

A deduction for bad debt may arise where a businessman or professional man, as indorser or guarantor on an obligation, has been obliged to pay the debt of the principal as a business transaction. When the indorser or guarantor pays a debt, he is subrogated to the rights of the creditor against the principal debtor; and if his claim against the debtor is worthless and uncollectible, he is entitled to a deduction, not because of the payment itself, but because the payment gives rise to a claim which becomes a bad debt. If the indorser or guarantor reports on the cash receipts and disbursements basis, and meets his obligation by giving his personal note for the worthless note of the principal debtor, he may not claim the deduction until the year in which the note is paid. However, if he reports on the accrual basis, the deduction would be allowed in the year in which he gave his note in settlement of the obligation.

If the worthless debt is a non-business debt, it is not deductible as a "bad debt," but the loss is required by law to be treated as though sustained from the sale or exchange of a capital asset held for not more than six months.

Where a business debt is ascertained to be recoverable only in part, it is permissible to take a deduction for partial worthlessness not in excess of the amount which actually becomes worthless within the taxable year.

In the case of taxpayers engaged in business in which credit to customers is a factor, the reserve method of deducting bad debts may be employed under the provisions of the statute.

N. E. Mutual Life Reports Insurance In Force at Peak

The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in its 100th annual report to policyholders showed that new life insurance issued last year amounted to $134,-581,000, or 22 per cent more than in 1942. With nearly one third of its agents in the armed forces, average individual production was the highest in the company's history, the report stated.

Insurance in force increased $79,000,000 to a new high of $1,-778,000,000, a gain of 48 per cent since the end of 1929. Assets advanced $52,336,000 to a total of $627,713,000, which is 2⅔ greater than at the end of 1929.

"In sound accomplishment," George Willard Smith, president of the company, told policyholders at their yearly meeting recently, "1943 was one of the best years in the company's long business life."

War casualties were not large enough to counterbalance civilian good health, so that policyholder mortality continued low. Insurance lapsed and surrendered amounted to only 1.3 per cent of mean insurance in force, an all-time recorded low figure.

"We are looking forward to an ever-increasing public interest in life insurance," Mr. Smith observed, "and are making preparations to enlarge our field organization as the need for additional service develops. We expect to do our part in helping to solve the re-employment problems brought about by demobilization, and even now have educational plans under way for teaching properly qualified veterans the business of life insurance."

Jaeger Machine Cuts Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Jaeger Machine Co. announced a dividend of 37½ cents a common share, payable March 10 to holders of record Feb. 29. Payments of 50 cents a share were made in each quarter last year.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4¾	5¼
American Barge Line Co	9½	10¼
American Hardware Co	28¾	30¼
American Manufacturing	41¾	44¼
American Manufac 5 pf	98½	..
American Wringer Co	7¾	8¾
†Amoskeag Company	14¾	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	74¾	..
Appleton Company	33	38
Applied Arts Corp	3	3½
Arlington Mills	44¾	48
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	26¾	28¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	2¾	3¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	18½	20
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	21¾	24¼
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	108½	..
Bendix Home Appliance	6	6¾
Berkshire Fine Spinning	15½	16¼
*Berkshire Fine Spin 5 pf	70¾	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	18¾	20½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37
Brown Co	1.70	2.00
Brown Co pf	32½	35
Campbell A S Co Inc	4¾	6½
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	32¾	35
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	14½	15¾
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	21	23¼
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	25¾	28
Domestic Finance Corp pf	24¾	26¾
Draper Corporation	66¾	69¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	157½	175½
Eastern Corporation	7¾	8¾
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20¾
Exolon Co	7½	9¼
Family Finance Inc	10¾	12
Family Finan pf A	23¼	25¾
Food Fair Stores Inc	43¾	48¾
Fruit of the Loom	33	35¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15¾	17¼
General Machinery	21¾	24
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	8½	9¼
Goodall Worsted Company	38	..
Graton & Knight Co	8¾	10¼
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	89¾	97½
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¾	32¾
Great Northern Paper Co	32½	34½
Greenfield Tap&Die 50 pf	54¾	..
Greenfield T&D $1.50 cv pf	14½	..
Harrington & Richardson	1	1¾
Haskellite Mfg Co	9½	10½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	25¾	28¼
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	17½	19
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18¾	18¾
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¾	26
Hooker Electro Chem	31½	33½
International Machine Tool	9¾	11¾
Keith George E Co	60	..
Kendall Company	8¾	9¾
Kennedy's Inc pf	18½	20½
Landers Frary & Clark	34½	36
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	63¾	75¾
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	104½	110½
Marathon Paper Mills	45¾	48¾
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	80¼	83½
Merck & Co	40½	43¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109	113
Merrimack Manufacturing	47	50¼
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	67	71½
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20¼	22¾
Millers Falls Company	9¾	11
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8¼	8¾
Nashawena Mills	15¾	17¼
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	64¾	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	34½	37½
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	72¾	76¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	31¾
National Chemical & Mfg	47½	50½
National Shirt Shops	12¾	14¼
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	57¾	61¾
Newmarket Manufac Co	43¾	47
Nicholson File Company	35	37½
Nonquitt Mills	31¾	34½
Ohio Finance	8¾	10¼
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	93¾	98¾
Parker Appliance	12¾	14¾
Plymouth Cordage Company	115½	120
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	64	..
Quincy Mkt CS&W 5 pf	85	..
Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3⅛
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	28	30¼
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	28	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	48¾	..
Sanford Mills	37¾	40¾
Submarine Signal Co	26	28½
Tampax Inc	5¼	5¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2¾	3¼
United Elastic Corp	16	17½
U S Envelope Company	61¼	65¾
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	117	122
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	70	74
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100	..
Wamsutt Mialls Inc	23¼	25¾
Warner&Swasey Co	9¾	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	23¾	26¼
Warren Bros Class C	9¾	11
West Point Manufacturing	43¾	46¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	10¼	11½

*Ex-dividend. †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Insurance Stocks

Aetna Casualty (4a)	133½	141½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¾	53
Aetna Life (1.20a)	35¾	37½
Agricultural (3a)	70½	74
American Alliance (1a)	22	24
American Casualty	13¾	14½
American Equitable (1)	17¾	19¼
American Insurance Nwk (½a)	14¾	15¾
American Re-Insurance (1g)	51¼	54¼
American Reserve	14½	16
American Surety (2½)	58¾	61½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Bankers & Shippers (3g)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	530	555
Camden Fire (1)	21½	23
City of New York (1g)	17¼	19¼
Connecticut General Life (1)	42¾	44¾
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	37¾	40¼
Federal (1.40)	42¾	48¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	59	63
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	80½	84½
Firemen's Newark (.40)	13¾	14½
rank Fire (1a)	24¾	26¾
General Reinsurance (2)	43	48
Gibraltar Fire&Marine (½g)	17¼	19¼
Glens Falls (1.60)	41½	44
Globe & Republic (½g)	9¼	10¾
Great American Insurance (1a)	26¾	28¾
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	96¼	100¾
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.80a)	44¼	47¼
Home Insurance (1.20a)	27¾	29¾
Homestead (½g)	13¼	15¼
Insur Co of North Amer (2½a)	79	81¼
Jersey Insurance NY (1½)	39¼	42¼
Knickerbocker (½)	7¾	9
Maryland Casualty	8¾	9¾
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	65½	69
Merchants&Manu of NY (.40)	5¾	7
Merchants Fire As (1½a)	45¼	48¾
National Fire (2)	53¼	56¼
National Liberty (.20a)	6¾	7¾
National Union (2a)	177	187
New Amsterdam Casualty (½g)	26½	28¼
New Brunswick (1½a)	28¼	30¾
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45¼	47¾
New York Fire (.80)	12¾	14¾
North River (1)	21½	23¼
Northeast Insurance	5¾	6¼
Northern (3a)	88½	93
Pacific Fire (5)	100½	105½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	48	50½
Peerless Casualty	12¾	14¼
Phoenix (2a)	80¾	84¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	15¼	16¾
Providence-Washington (1a)	34¼	36¾
Reinsurance Corp N York (¼g)	4¾	6¼
Republic Insur Co Texas (1.20)	26¾	28¾
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22	24
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	282	292
Seaboard Surety (1.80g)	44¼	48¾
Securi ty (1.40)	34¾	36¾
Springfield (4½a)	119½	125
*Standard Accident	62¼	66
Travelers (16)	495	510
Un States Fid & Guaranty (1a)	38½	40½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	68½	71½
Westchester (1.20a)	29¾	32¼

aAlso extra or extras. ePaid last year. gDeclared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.36	3.62
Amerex Holding	24.00	25.875
American Business Shares	3.26	3.69
Axe Houghton Fund	13.44	14.45
Bond Inv Tr of America	100.49	104.68
Boston Fund	16.55	17.80
Broad Street Investing	26.85	29.03
Bullock Fund	14.55	15.95
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.65
Century Shares Trust	27.19	29.24
Chemical Fund	9.39	10.16
Christiana Securities Co	2270.00	2395.00
Commodity Corp	9.16	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	37.25	40.25
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.76	22.29
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.37	13.28
Equitable Invest Corp	29.02	31.20
Equity Corp $3 pf	33.50	35.75
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.15	19.53
Fund Investors Inc	21.48	23.54
General Capital	31.86	34.26
General Investors Trust	5.20	5.60
Group Securities Ins Fully Admin Shares		6.847.52
Railway Shares	3.67	4.05
Steel Shares	4.18	4.61
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.44	21.98
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.87	.96
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	28.98	S-1	.....	26.21
B-2	30.84	S-2	.....	13.55
B-3	21.20	S-3	.....	10.49
B-4	11.07	S-4	.....	4.64
K-1	17.80	K-2	.....	20.39

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd	90.70	..
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.60	..
Maryland Fund	4.36	4.80
Mass Invest Tr	20.63	22.18
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.09	10.85
Mutual Invest	10.49	11.46
Nation Wide Voting	.123	1.36
New England Fund	12.04	12.98
Old Colony Tr Assoc	20.375	22.00
Plymouth Fund Inc	.50	.55
Putnam Fund	13.48	14.47
Quarterly Income Shares	6.30	6.9 3
Railway & Light Sec	12.875	14.25
Railway & Light Sec pf	107.00	..
Repub Invest Fund	3.25	3.56
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.60	91.42
Spencer THrask Fund	13.68	14.58
State Street Invest	80.09	86.06
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.72	.80
Wellington Fund	16.13	17.22

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.875	6.625
Corp Tr A A mod, ac mod	2.61	..

Am. Telephone Net for 1943 $9.50 a Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Telephone & Telegraph Co., including its principal telephone subsidiaries, announced its net income in 1943 was $177,769,009, equal to $9.50 a share on the capital stock. This compared with 1942 net for the Bell System of $164,319,746, or $8.79 a share.

Operating revenues of the Bell System in 1943 totaled $1,648,077,-000, an increase of $178,814,000 over 1942. Operating expenses, before taxes, increased $114,194,000. After taxes, operating and other income aggregated $236,237,000, an increase of $14,096,000 over the preceding year.

Phones in Use at New High

The total tax bill of the Bell System, including the Western Electric Co., and Bell Laboratories, amounted to $449,314,000 in 1943, compared with $398,732,000 a year earlier. Federal taxes called for $302,876,000, an increase of $44,-261,000 over 1942.

In commenting on the year's operations, Walter S. Gifford, president, said the number of telephones in service in the Bell System at the end of 1943 was 21,246,-600, a new high and an increase of 1,233,700 for the year. There were 650,000 applications for main telephones which could not be cared for immediately because of lack of facilities.

"The Bell System continued to face unprecedented demands for telephone communications throughout 1943," Mr. Gifford said. "This increase in demand continued the steep upward course that has prevailed ever since the start of the National Defense program in 1940. Since that time, the number of Bell System telephones in service has increased by more than 4,500,000, the daily number of conversations handled by the system has increased by more than 12,000,000, and the number of long distance conversations has increased two and one-half times. . . .

Record Number of Stockholders

"It is a tribute to the efficient teamwork and devotion to duty of the men and women of the Bell System in the face of shortages of facilities, public emergencies and exacting requirements, that the service has continued to give such general satisfaction."

Mr. Gifford said the system had 439,200 employees at the end of 1943, a gain of 29,200 for the year and that 53,000 employees of the combined system were in the armed services. Women workers totaled 68 per cent of the combined force at the end of 1943.

The company had 651,711 stockholders at the end of 1943, a new high record and 8,690 more than a year earlier. The average number of shares held was 29.

Mr. Gifford said to restore plant margins and carry out improvements planned but suspended for the duration, the company faced postwar expenditures of more than $1,000,000,000 spread over several years. If the system can continue to earn enough to maintain its credit, it should be possible to raise the necessary amount of money to carry out the program, he said.

Mr. Gifford said proposals that the Bell System sell its telegraph business to the merged Western Union-Postal System has been under consideration but went no further except to say such a proposition would have to be approved by the stockholders and found to be in the public interest by the FCC.

	Bid	Asked
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.59	....
Diversified Tr Cr	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.40	....
Foundtaion Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.15
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.61	5.34
Nation Wide Sec	3.55	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	40.625	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.00	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.63	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.54	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.21	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.34	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	14.10	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.75	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.25	2.625
First Boston Corp	25.75	27.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.68⅞	1.68	1.68⅝	1.68⅞	
Minneapolis	1.58⅞	1.57⅞	1.58⅛	1.58⅛	
Kansas City	1.59⅛	1.58⅞	1.59⅛	1.59⅞	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.63⅝	1.64⅛	1.63⅛	1.63⅝	
Minneapolis	1.55⅛	1.55	1.55¼	1.55⅜	
Kansas City	1.56⅝	1.56⅝	1.56⅛	1.56⅝	
May Oats					
Chicago	.78	.78¾	.78¾	.78¼	
Minneapolis	.78	.77⅛	.78	.77½	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.25⅛	1.28⅞	1.24⅜	1.25	1.26
July	1.24⅜	1.24⅝	1.23⅝	1.24	1.25
Sept.	1.23¼	1.23½	1.22⅝	1.22⅝	1.24
Dec.	1.24	1.24⅝	1.23⅝	1.23⅝	1.24¼
Barley, Chicago					
May	1.20¾	1.21⅛	1.20⅛	1.21⅛	1.21
July	1.18¼	1.19¼	1.18⅜	1.19	1.19⅝
Sept.	1.15⅛	1.16½	1.15⅜	1.15⅞	1.15⅝

Wool

Grease

March	.....	.....	.....	95.5n	95.5
May	.....	.....	.....	92.0b	92.0
July	89.1	89.1	78.0	89.0b	89.0
Oct.	.....	.....	.....	86.0b	86.0
Dec.	.....	.....	.....	84.9b	84.5

Tops

March	126.0	126.0	126.0	125.9b	125.5
May	121.5	121.5	121.5	121.5b	121.0
July	116.1	116.5	116.1	116.3b	116.0
Oct.	112.1	112.1	112.1	112.2b	112.0
Dec.	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.5	109.0

b—Bid. n—Nominal.

Cotton

March	30.72	30.72	30.06	30.71	30.70
May	30.30	30.33	30.26	30.31	30.31
July	19.83	19.83	19.75	19.80	19.83
Oct	19.39	19.39	19.27	19.33	19.43
Dec	19.22	19.22	19.10	19.13	19.21

Spot—21.47.

Black Pepper

Closing Prices, March, May, July, 6.63 Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Eggs

Feb.	34.85	34.85	34.85	35.00
Oct.	30.85	30.90	30.85	30.85

Potatoes

March	3.11	3.16	3.11	3.13
ov.	2.85	2.85	2.85	2.90

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Per-Rate	Pay-riod	Hdrs of Able	Record
Am Woolen Co pf	$2	..	3-17	3- 7
McCahan Sug Ref pf	$1.75	..	3- 1	3-17
Mich Sugar pf	30c	..	3- 8	3-25
Penn Dix Cem pf "A"	50c	..	3-18	3-29
Twin City Rap Tr pf	$1.75	..	3-30	3- 1

Increased

Conti Oil	35c	..	3-27	3- 6
Eddy Paper	50c	..	3-31	3-18
Gatineau Power	30c	Q	3-31	3- 1
Merrimack Mfg	$2	..	3- 1	3-23

Irregular

Cent Vt P Serv	27c	..	3-15	3-29
Hinde & Dauch Paper	25c	..	4- 1	3-29
Nashua G & C Paper	$1	..	3-15	3- 9
Pratt & Lambert	40c	..	4- 1	3-15

Regular

Alabama Pow $7 pf	$1.75	Q	4- 1	3-10
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	4- 1	3-10
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	5- 1	4-14
Am Airlines pf	$1.06¼	Q	3-15	3- 4
Am Cig & Cigar	$1.25	..	3-15	3- 3
Do pf	$1.50	Q	3-31	3-15
Am Colortype	15c	..	3-15	3- 1
Am Cyanamid "A&B"	15c	Q	4- 1	3-11
Do 5% pf	12½c	Q	4- 1	3-11
Am Ship Bldg (NJ) pf	$2.50	..	3-15	3-26
Am Tel & Tel	$2.25	Q	4-15	3-15
Art Metal Wks	15c	Q	3-22	3-15
Bath Iron Works	$1	..	3-31	3-18
Bullard Co	50c	..	3-31	3-29
Ca Cottons pf	$1.50	Q	4- 1	3- 1
Carolina T & T	$2	Q	4- 1	3-18
Ches & Ohio Ry	75c	Q	4- 1	3- 8
Consol Cigar	50c	..	4- 1	3-15
Coleman Lamp & S	60c	..	3- 3	3-25
Conti Oil	30c	..	3-27	3- 6
Copperweld Steel	30c	..	3-10	3- 1
Do pf	62½c	Q	3-10	3- 1

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

HOSIERY

Women. BIJOU
Quality Rayon Hose Satisfies
DEBS 3 Corinth Street, Roslindale, Mass.
Blouses, Junior Sportswear

INCOME TAX SERVICE

FEDERAL and State individual forms prepared by experienced tax specialist by appointment. GILBERT SERVICE, 96 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON. COM. 5281.

TAX returns prepared at your home by accountant. Call KENmore 7633 mornings 8 to 12. J. P. HAMMOND, Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5
Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs required. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821.
New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up.
WELLS & CO., 381 Boylston Street, Boston.

PIANOS WANTED

GOOD 2nd hand upright, or small grand wanted. Please state make. Write Dr. Roos, Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, Boston.

RADIO REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED AT STORE
—GEORGE S. ITIA, MASSACHUSETTS AVE., BOSTON. COM. 8620.

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 28 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4820.

STENOGRAPHING SERVICE

MISS JANET J. WRIGHT
942 Little Building, Boston
Telephone HUBbard 0681

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

WOULD YOU LIKE to know the symphonies? Would you like to understand their themes and construction? This will enable you to enjoy music and discuss it intelligently with your friends. MUSIC APPRECIATION course commences Monday, February 21, 8:30. 6 lessons $3.00. If you are not absolutely pleased, no obligation incurred. MRS. MYRTLE GORDON ROBERTS, Studio 828-29, Carnegie Hall, C. 6-7845, N. Y. C.

SPANISH TEACHER—Lady wishes tutor high school children, where help is needed; grammar, dictation. Times Square Hotel, N. Y. C. Call LA 4-6900 (Room 1438).

LESSONS in speech and dramatics. Curry method. Children and young people. AGNES JONES, 28 Evanswav, Boston. Highlands 4642.

UPHOLSTERERS

ALL AMERICAN Upholstering and Furniture Repairing Shop. Est. 1908. Phone PARKway 1740-W. W. H. BRAYTON, 775 South St., Roslindale, Mass.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Bruham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Avenue
WALTHAM—443 Moody Street
MALDEN—147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY—1233 Hancock Street

TIRES RECAPPED HERE
WHOLESALE—RETAIL
Charles B. Perham, Inc.
295 Broadway Arlington 2433

EARLY SPRING IS THE BEST TIME TO APPLY FERTILIZER
Orders now being taken for
Driconure, Victory Garden Fertilizer, Boyung—Vigoro
Frazer's Immunized Seeds
R. W. Shattuck & Co.
HARDWARE—KITCHENWARE
Tel. ARLington 0114 444-446 Mass. Ave.

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DU PONT PAINTS
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
1019 Commonwealth Avenue

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed at
Whyte's Laundry, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 0080
A Service for Every Household

PARkway 7532
(Closed Wed. at 1 p. m. Except holiday weeks)
Edna Beauty Shop
4192 Washington Street
(Near Rialto Theatre)
"... if ever were made for seeing
Then Beauty is its own excuse for being."

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main St., Brockton 22, Mass.

Storey & Co.
has your
SPRING ENSEMBLE
for you
139 Main St., Brockton 26, Mass.

BROCKTON
(Continued)

UPHOLSTERED
CHAIRS—SOFAS
Greatly Reduced
RALPH E. BAKER FURNITURE CO.
819 Main St., Brockton 12, Mass., opp. Forest Ave.

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Have your winter wardrobe freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
247 Harvard Street ASP. 8600
Member F. T. D.

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
630 HAMMOND ST. CHESTNUT HILL

Renee's
Chapeaux Elegants
1374 Beacon St., Brookline
22 Central St., Wellesley

CAMBRIDGE

Hartford Fire Insurance Agency
M. W. Francis & Son, Inc.
1908 Massachusetts Avenue
North Cambridge, Mass.
GENERAL INSURANCE KIR. 4477

YELLOW CABS
Cambridge Taxi Company
Call KIRKLAND 3000
2 BAY STREET
Prompt, Courteous Service

THE WHITEFIELD
formerly LE PETIT GOURMET
Luncheons—Dinners
SUNDAY DINNER AND SUPPER
ELIot 2626 19 GARDEN STREET

CONCORD

Full Fashioned Rayon Hose
A complete line of Nu Maid and No-mend stockings, including the much wanted sheers in the new Spring colors.
89c to $1.22
J. P. NOURSE INC.
43 MAIN STREET CONCORD, MASS.

DEDHAM

Joseph J. Crespi
PLUMBING and HEATING
11 Eastern Ave. Ded. 0130

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

New Kensington Glass
Pitchers—Bowls—Vases—Plates
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
350 MAIN STREET

SERVICE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., Inc.
23 Newton Place
We are showing lovely Lenox China Lightolier Lamps
F. H. Lane Company
Plenty of Fine Warm Overcoats and other good Wool Garments for Winter protection. Very reasonable prices. Better be prepared.
530 MAIN STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 962-R daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Conserve Your Garments
Have them Dry Cleaned at the Individual regularly.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

BEEF PORK
LAMB VEAL
Home-Smoked Ham and Bacon
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

HINGHAM

FRED F. ROWE
A Distributor of
Jones' Farm Sausages and Raw Jersey Milk
7 North Street Hingham

MARTHA GAY SHOP
172 North Street Hingham 0048
100% Wools Reduced
Coats—Suits—Dresses

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

For your better clothes . . . get to know . . .
Michael Jay's
"Things Different"
Andover, Massachusetts

LEXINGTON

PARTRIDGE'S
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840—0841
Please SHOP EARLY
Closed All Day Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1944

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

BATEMAN'S
1725 Massachusetts Avenue
Ready for Spring
Almost every department is now ready for Easter. Come in while selections are at their best.

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

THEATRE PHARMACY, INC.
1793 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0064
PERFUMES
TOILET WATER
KEMP NUTS
PHOTO SERVICE

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 2-2240. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
4th WAR LOAN
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!

Morse & Beals
FLORISTS
66 Merrimack St. Ph. 8456

If it's New—it's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	L	Y	P	S	O
A	▨	I	O	N	▨	G
S	U	L	U	▨	N	Y
K	▨	I	▨	D	O	G
E	G	O	▨	U	R	I
T	▨	M	A	N	N	A
▨	B	▨	G	▨	S	▨
V	I	P	E	R	▨	S
I	D	O	▨	O	U	T
O	D	E	▨	B	▨	A
L	Y	▨	F	E	E	T
E	▨	B	A	R	▨	E
T	R	E	N	T	O	N

17

LOWELL
(Continued)

Fine Jewelry
Good Assortment of Glass, Silver and China
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
115 Central Street
Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

DU PONT DUCO
DUPONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
162 Market Street

Du Ray Twist Rayon Mesh
HOSIERY
Full fashioned, reinforced foot and garter-top. The popular "Victory" Shade. Sizes 9 to 10½.
$1.16 Pair
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. TELEPHONE LY 9-3787
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Tel. 3400
For the RED ARROW LINE deliver your COAL

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

at Kotzen's . . .
MID-WINTER CLEARANCE
Many exceptional values included in this store-wide clearance.
TERMS, of course
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-460 Main Street, Malden

Fashion takes its FIRST PEEK at Spring—
See the NEW arriving daily
J. N. Joslin Co.

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of LINENS BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
138 Pleasant Street, Malden
400 Main Street, Melrose

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
IT IS TIME TO CONSIDER YOUR
SPRING PERMANENT
82 Pleasant Street Malden 0465-W

MEDFORD

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or Between-Meal Snacks
OPEN 7—CLOSE 3:00
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MEDFORD FLOWER AND GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 8544 864 Boston Avenue

Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
EXPERT Ford SERVICE
Used Cars Bought and Sold
38 HARVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD
ARL. 6760

PATTERSON & PIGGOTT CO.
HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLIES
PAINTS KITCHENWARE
KEYS MADE TOYS AND GIFTS
Phone MYStic 0404 46 High St.

Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
An Invitation to Beauty
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 0720
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

MELROSE

GARNISS MARKET
Two Convenient Stores
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

MELROSE
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4284-R, 8 a. m. to 10 daily except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street

SUNOCO GAS
O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

NEEDHAM

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

Flowers for All Occasions
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

NEW BEDFORD

Star Store
NEW BEDFORD MASSACHUSETTS
SPRINGTIME FASHIONS

WING'S
Suit yourself at Wing's Tween Shop. Spring Suits and Chesterfield Coats in every color of the rainbow.
GET YOURS NOW

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers The Sanitone Way
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GULF HILL DAIRY
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Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
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Paint All You Want
Put On a New Roof
and Keep Your Home in Good Repair
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Use our "RENT-A-REEL" Service
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156	9.36	146.64	13.00
216	12.96	203.04	18.00
324	19.44	304.56	27.00
504	30.24	473.76	42.00
936	56.16	879.84	78.00

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Quality foods at reasonable prices
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B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
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Smart, Practical Shoes for All Occasions
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"Conserve Leather—Protect Your Footwear"
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POST WANTED

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FASHION SPECIALISTS
also at: SALISBURY WINTON WIMBORNE
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COAL of all kinds Tel. 2448
For Glorious Fires and Clean Grates
THE BATH COAL CO.
Pearson, 17, Argyle St., BATH

For DYEING and DRY CLEANING
send it to
Brooks'
ARGYLE ST., BATH

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Agents for the famous Poole Pottery
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and 58 WESTOVER ROAD
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OLD ESTABLISHED JEWELLERS
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, Boscombe
Also at 19, Southbourne Grove

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COMMERCIAL ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH
Removal experts, decorators, complete house furnishers, carpet and curtain specialists, china, glass ironmongery, etc.

You can rely upon
GRACE BROS.
for all your
RADIO and ELECTRICAL
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Tel. Winton 1881

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Late 88B, Wimborne Road. Tel. Winton 836

AISH & CO.
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
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Advice and Estimates Free
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FRESH MILK
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ELASTIC and SPORTS WEAR
Experienced and Reliable Service
Fitting Room ALL PRICES MODERATE
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UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
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NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

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Marsh's
Military, Civil, Sporting and Ladies' Tailors
Boys' and Girls' School Outfitting
86/92b Whiteladies Road, Bristol

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
MASSINGHAM 94 Whiteladies Rd. 21 Princess Victoria St. Clifton
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Reached and Maintained by
ROBERT MORLEY
or & CO., LTD.
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Phone LEE Gn. 5444
Phone RAVensbourne 4667
Beautifully illustrated folders and complete Price Lists NOW ready—Free.
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Factory always open for inspection.

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CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
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THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
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& Company, Ltd. 'Phone 3243
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for
VALUE in FASHIONS and FABRICS
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Everything for the Garden
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ROWE & EDMONDS
Uniforms for all officers
Men's and Women's Services
3, CLARENDON ROAD, SOUTHSEA

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The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

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BEEHIVE BOOT STORE
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59, High Street

URIDGE'S STORES
SEVENOAKS
QUALITY VALUE SERVICE

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Open at 122, The Parade, Sutton Coldfield
Shoes of Quality
ALL PRICES

SUTTON—Surrey
Outfitters and Tailors
DUGANS
invite you to visit their
LADIES' FASHION SALON
for
Clothing of Distinction
We specialize in ladies' tailoring.
24, High Street, Sutton

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W. A. DEAKINS
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NEWTON ROAD, TORQUAY
The Leading Launderers, Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Vans call in all districts
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"The Attractive Place to Shop"
Frank Fast
THE CENTRE OF FASHION
3, 5 and 7 High St. TONBRIDGE Phone 93

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House Linens and Dress Fabrics
Phone 2525 Waymarks Ltd Phone 2525
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FASHIONS, MILLINERY HOSIERY and GLOVES
R. W. Weekes LIMITED
Opposite Central Station
Phone 2727 (5 lines)

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MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

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JOHN K. HUBBARD LTD.
Everything for Feminine Attire
Worthing Telephone 1320

Wales

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WHY NOT FLOWERS?
from
CASE BROS.
3, St. John's Square, Cardiff
Tel. 623
Members of the F. T. D. A. (Florists' Telegraphic Delivery Association)

WILLIAM LEWIS
(Printers) Ltd.
78, Queen Street, Cardiff
Printing Stationery
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SPECIALISTS IN MILLINERY & GOWNS

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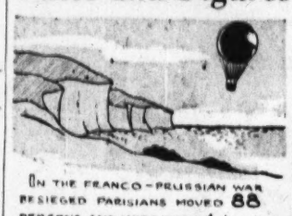
Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Facts and Figures



ON THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR BESIEGED PARISIANS MOVED 88 PERSONS AND MORE THAN 4 MILLION LETTERS OUT OF PARIS BY BALLOON

IT'S A FACT
A FLYING FORTRESS IS ARMED WITH A MINIMUM OF THIRTEEN 50-CALIBER MACHINE GUNS
INDUSTRIAL TREND: A WELL-KNOWN BASEBALL-BAT MANUFACTURER IS MAKING RIFLE STOCKS

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

E. B., housewife of Cicero, Ill., gives postwar inventors another idea to play with. Her Secret Ambition is to obtain a sort of cornucopia that she can hang on the chandelier in the center of a room which will suck up all the dust from the room, furniture and all. "Then," she explains, "I won't have to bustle around with a dust cloth so much and I would have more time for my war work."

From Blacksburg, Va., W. O. writes: "I am an English teacher. For years my S. A. has been to teach a complete course in English grammar without making a single grammatical error. So far I've fallen far short of the mark, but I still keep my ambition—although no longer secretly. P. S.: Let's hope that my present class will not read this pedagogical confession."

"My S. A. is to be able to relax and listen to the radio without jumping up every few minutes to adjust the volume control to avoid straining my ears to hear the dialogue or having my ear drums punctured by the blare of the musical sequences." Mrs. E. D., St. Petersburg, Fla.

Another postwar gadget planner is Mrs. R. E. H., of Glendale, Calif. Her S. A. is to devise the setup of a radio beam which would start operating as she opened the front door to face unexpected guests at mealtime. She would welcome them, forget about the kitchen, for the electric servant would prepare and serve a meal in 15 minutes!

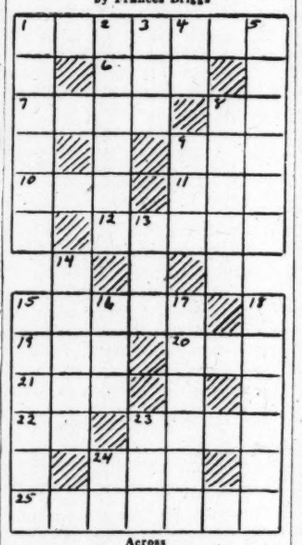
Now You Know!

Wartime 100-octane gasoline, greatly improved since Pearl Harbor, is not gasoline in the ordinary sense, but is a super-fuel produced by rearranging the petroleum hydrocarbon molecules through use of agents called catalysts.

The Mississippi River collects the drainage from about 40 per cent of the United States.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Who was sea nymph who kept Odysseus 7 years on her island?
6—Who was eponymous ancestor of Ionians?
7—What sea lies between Philippine Islands and Borneo?
8—In what State of U. S. was Washington Irving born (abbr.)?
9—What creature recognised Odysseus when he returned home?
10—Self.
11—What is a canton of eastern Switzerland?
12—What food was supplied to wandering Israelites?
15—What is a common European snake?
19—What is name of an artificial language?
20—Not in.
21—Poem suited to be set to music is what?
22—What suffix forms adverbs from adjectives?
23—Patter of what is heard in "The Children's Hour"?
24—What is a vertical line drawn through the staff in music?
25—What is capital of New Jersey?

Down
1—What is a small chest for jewels?
2—Who is hero of a Molnar drama?
3—Pronoun.
4—Promissory note (abbr.).
5—What was name of island on which 1 Across kept Odysseus?
8—Who were the Norse goddesses of Fate?
9—To ask for payment.
13—Era.
14—Hen or chicken is called what?
15—What is the "modest flower" of Bryant's poem?
16—"The Coliseum" is title of poem by what American author?
17—What was Souther's first name?
18—What is an island in New York Bay?
23—To winnow.
24—Exist.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Did You Ever Wonder

Who Made the Decision That Time Was to Be Reckoned From the Year 1, A. D.

Mrs. O. P. K., of Dover, Minn., writes: "Please tell me who made the decision about the reckoning of the calendar years? Was it a king or council or who? And when was it done?"

The calculation of the Christian Era is attributed to a monastic scholar of the sixth century. This scholar was Dionysius Exiguus, more familiarly known as Denys the Little. He was a deep student of the Scripture and of canon law, and was an astronomer of acknowledged repute. He was born in southwest Russia but later lived in Rome.

It was he who began the present division of historical times into two comprehensive eras—the years "before Christ," and the succeeding "years of Our Lord."

In this connection, it is interesting to note that the familiar initials B. C. and A. D. to signify the years before and after the beginning of the Christian era are anomalous. The first-named initials stand for the English words "Before Christ," while the second stand for the Latin expression, "Anno Domini."

According to the historian Gibbon, the present chronological arrangement did not become legal and popular until the tenth century. What is thought to be the first instance of dating according to the Christian Era is in a Latin inscription, the translation of which is, "Written by the hand of Joannis Scrimarius dated the seventh year of Our Lord Zacharias, the second day before the Nones of November, the fifth year of the Indiction of the Emperor Constantine, in the year 748."

The earliest use of the phrase Anno Domini is thought to have been in another Latin Notation, the year given in it being 1219.

Curiously enough, the Spaniards had a Christian Era that dated from A. D. 38, and held to this calendar until 1180. In Portugal this "off-beat" era was clung to until the early part of the fifteenth century.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Future in Transportation

Comes now a design for a new "skycar." Claim is that it will take off in 200 feet, won't stall, won't spin. Once it lands, you shed wings and tail at the airport, and before you can say prefabricators helioctatum you're driving homeward in a 650-pound car. Will make that magic carpet trick look pretty sleazy, we'd guess, especially if it works.—Scope.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"Since I nailed on these cleats, I never fall off."

Monitor Camera Club from Mary C. Kelly, Alfred, Maine

Thirty Cords of Elm

Conway, New Hampshire, boasts the largest elm in the New England area. Planted in 1770, the tree measures 27 feet in circumference and its 125-foot height equals its spread.

In Lighter Vein

The Great Need

A young man, whose lack of good deeds belied his appearance, arrived late for an engagement with Henry Ward Beecher and, pulling out his watch, complained to the noted clergyman, "This watch is slow. I'll never have any faith in it after this."

"What's the matter with it?" inquired Beecher.

"The movement is no good," replied the visitor.

"Then," said the clergyman, with a smile, "it is more than faith you need, my friend. You need works."

Interpretation

Shopper: "These gloves are about three sizes too small."

Wartime Clerk (you know the kind): "Well, didn't you ask for kid gloves?"—Pathfinder.

A Verse for Today . . .

To be spiritually minded is life and peace.—ROM. 8:6

Brevities

The help shortage seems about the same all over. There's a report from Toronto that firms there are calling on vice-presidents to work like the rest.—Detroit News.

"It's the Fuehrer's custom," says a German newspaper, "to be absolutely alone for an hour each day." It must seem longer considering who he's with.—**Punch** ©.

NEWS ITEM — DID THIS EVER HAPPEN TO YOU?

IS THIS THE Sellem Variety Store? THIS IS JOHN DRIPLEY, 326 CITY STREET -- I WANT TO STRAIGHTEN OUT MY BILL ON----
JUST A MINUTE I'LL CONNECT YOU WITH THE CREDIT DEPT
HELLO, THIS IS JOHN DRIPLEY, 326 CITY STREET -- I WANT TO STRAIGHTEN OUT MY BILL ON----
I'LL LET YOU TALK WITH OUR MR. COHEN
THIS IS JOHN DRIPLEY, 326 CITY STREET -- I WANT TO STRAIGHTEN OUT MY BILL ON---
MR. COHEN IS BUSY - I'LL GIVE YOU MISS LA RUE
THIS IS JOHN DRIPLEY, 326 CITY STREET, I WANT TO STRAIGHTEN
L.F. VAN ZELM

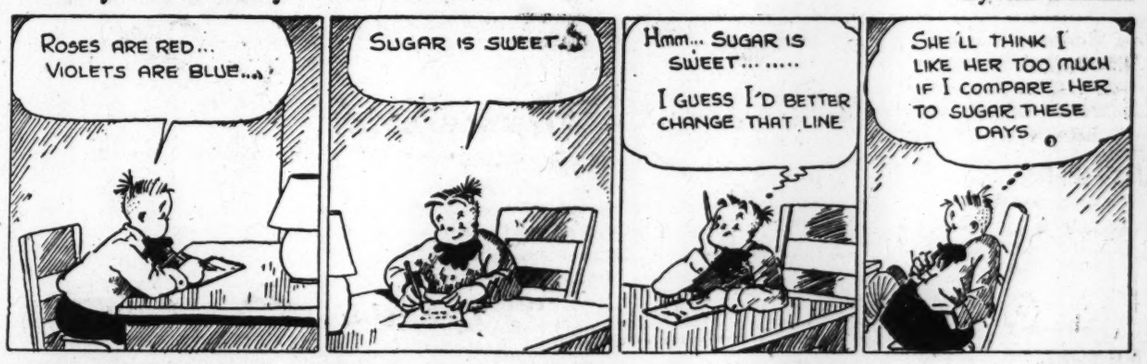
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Look Who's Here*

By RODGERS

For a while I thought I'd have to spend the rest of the night in the caretaker's cellar-
Then I discovered the window in the coal bin was also open-
"Oh, boy, I'll be out of here in a jiffy!" I told myself!
But I spoke too soon!

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Poet*

By LE PELLEY


ROSES ARE RED... VIOLETS ARE BLUE...
SUGAR IS SWEET...
Hmm... SUGAR IS SWEET..... I GUESS I'D BETTER CHANGE THAT LINE
SHE'LL THINK I LIKE HER TOO MUCH IF I COMPARE HER TO SUGAR THESE DAYS

The Adventures of Waddles—*He's Almost Human*

By THE HAGERS

"Lieutenant Red reporting, sir. I have a message to transfer."
Red gave my note to Captain Lee. "Is this authentic, Red?" said he.
"I know The Boob's handwriting well. He never did know how to spell.
Forced down, he sent an S.O.S. And this smart drake knows his address!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Pacific Offensive

When Secretary Knox announced that the American fleet had been doubled in 1943, he forecast the galvanizing news now coming from the Pacific. The attack on Truk, key Japanese base, is only the latest, most spectacular, sign that the frontier of American sea and air power has moved two-thirds of the way across the Pacific.

Americans are as surprised by the attack as the Japanese. In view of the extensive nature of Japanese defenses on the 245 islands in the Truk group, many of which have been fortified and fitted with landing fields and naval installations, this blow will be even more surprising if it develops as a full-scale landing operation. Yet it is at least the first high-breaking wave of a tide which is inundating Japan's whole chain of outer island defenses.

Admiral Nimitz now commands such power that the Japanese may well have wondered whether the attack on Truk was made by only one tine of a trident of American striking power, with another ready to strike simultaneously hundreds of miles away. The information that "hundreds of planes" were involved would not rule out the possibility. For the United States carrier strength today surpasses anything dreamed of before Pearl Harbor.

The reconnaissance flight of two Marine planes disclosed that although a force of twenty-five ships was in the anchorage off Dublon Island, the main battle fleet of the enemy was not at Truk. So even if the American attack was highly successful it could not be comparable to Pearl Harbor, which immobilized the American battle fleet for a year. It is being assumed that the Japanese fleet must be in the home islands. But it might be at Palau, 800 miles nearer the Philippines, where there is an ample harbor.

Japan has many bases. This looked like strength so long as she could shift planes and ships readily to any danger point. But the flood of American sea-air power is now flowing around so many enemy bases that a score have become danger points, and Tokyo lacks planes and ships to defend everywhere at once.

American supply lines are also stretched, and at some point in coming operations the Japanese admirals may risk a major fleet engagement before their bases and ships are further dissipated and before American naval building has increased the odds. But since Midway their attitude has been definitely defensive and the battle fleet may be kept in the home islands.

It would be folly to forget that even to take the main islands in Japan's inner ring of defenses must be slower on the ground—or sea—than to push a pencil across the map, but the attack on Truk heralds a sharply rising tempo.

Censorship

Mr. Davis of the OWI has been to see President Roosevelt about plans for covering the invasion and other war fronts. This comes at an opportune moment not only because military affairs seem to be warming up, but because the old problem of censorship is once more in sharp projection.

The Foreign Office in London has just stationed censors over American correspondents because the American State Department, according to reports, felt too free interpretation of the "official London viewpoint" was being given in cabled dispatches. The censors, it is given out, are on the job in the interests of accuracy only.

If this is true, and we do not know that it isn't true, few objections can be raised. The same holds true of the indirect censorship being applied at the Anzio beachhead, where General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson has barred correspondents from using communication facilities in the fighting zone. This compels them to send their news by courier to Naples for transmission, making it a day or two late. Making news slower does not make it more accurate.

The ban seems to be a punishment because of the overly pessimistic reports about Anzio. It was compared with Dunkirk and Salerno, and the impression got abroad that the beachhead might be lost. Prime Minister Churchill himself had to dispel the gloom.

What the people at home want, of course, is accurate news delivered as fast as security permits. If it is bad, they can take it; if it is good they can enjoy it. They don't want their morale either coddled or drubbed.

If Anzio proves anything about news, it is simply that the generals who have the fullest information must somehow squeeze in time to impart an accurate perspective to reporters.

Brothers' Keepers

Home Front

WASHINGTON—Characterizing the gasoline situation as one of OPA's "most serious problems because it is sapping the strength of the whole war effort," Price Administrator Chester Bowles said in a radio address over the Blue Network:

"The gasoline black market is doing more than encourage crime. It is actually robbing you honest car owners of part of your share of the limited supply."—*Associated Press Dispatch.*

Battle Front

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS IN SOUTHWEST PACIFIC—The aviators of eight American planes shot down by heavy antiaircraft fire were floating in the water. Suddenly a United States Navy Catalina came out of the sky and alighted in the harbor. Japanese guns blazed. The crew of the "Black Cat" took on some American aviators and started into the sky. Then it alighted again. Four times while Japanese guns chattered madly as they saw their prey stolen from under their very noses the Catalina, piloted by Lieut. Nathan G. Gordon, with a crew of seven, alighted in the bay and took off in all fifteen aviators of the Army Fifth Air Force.—*Special Dispatch to The New York Times.*

Home-Front War Debt

When enemy action sank an American transport in the Atlantic recently, one thousand young Americans went down without having a chance to strike a blow for victory. Yet if the impact of this news checks some of the wishful thinking and the selfish optimism with which the home front tends to view the war from afar, that thousand will not have died in vain.

The loss of a thousand Americans naturally makes big headlines in American papers. It is put into realistic perspective, however, by the smaller headlines which on the same day tell of fifty-two times as many Nazis wiped out by the Russians in about the same time it takes to send a convoy across the Atlantic.

The loss does not mean that the Battle of the Atlantic is, after all, yet to be won. In fact the sinking stands out partly because it is a striking exception in a long series of great troop movements from America to Europe, in which losses have been close to nil.

What all of us can read in this grim news is an increased debt to the men who must risk their lives for the defense of freedom, a debt to the families of the thousand who went down and the thousand who were rescued after the ordeal of sea attack. It is a debt that can be paid only by renewed dedication to the task ahead.

The Hardy Scot

"If we ever get through this," said one Englishwoman about the blitz, "no one will be able to stand us." Well, they got through the blitz, and the Scots are already beginning to see what she means. English courage has now expanded into sheer foolhardiness. How else shall we account for the statement by an English M. P. in Parliament the other day, that the Scots are not a hardy race. He even cited figures to show they are not as hardy as the English.

History is against him, of course. And even his own statistics, especially that bit about a Scotsman living four years less on an average than an Englishman does. For this raises the question how long an Englishman could survive on the terrain, and in the climate—atmospheric and political—of Scotland. There was a time when the English tried it. Four years does not seem a sufficient margin with which to prove the M. P.'s point.

Doubtless the M. P. should be credited with a sincere brotherly feeling which prompted him to try to do something on behalf of the Scots. A little rereading of Barrie, however, might suggest it is very hard to do anything for a Scot which he is not capable of doing for himself.

Some canny legislators at Washington seem to recall that not many of the boys in uniform voted for the fellow who was running against the Commander in Chief in 1864, either.

Life somehow seemed simpler in the days when we ate in the kitchen and everybody used the roller towel on the back of the door.

Right Under His Nose!

The Tribune and Mr. Streit

Among the more lively and illuminating recent discussions of peace organization is the exchange between the Chicago Tribune, pillar of isolationism, and Clarence Streit, author of "Union Now." Below we reprint excerpts from an editorial in the Tribune, and from Mr. Streit's answering letter, appearing in the Tribune Feb. 13, 1944:

(Editorial in Chicago Tribune, Jan. 15, 1944, headed "Three Plans.")

If their relations are conducted on an equitable basis—that is, by Americans speaking as Americans to British speaking as British—the United States and the British Empire can co-ordinate many of their activities in the future to their mutual benefit.

This obvious fact has produced several proposals that the desirable end would be facilitated by closer political ties or by actual union. When Mr. Churchill advocated common citizenship at Harvard, with the apparent approval of Mr. Roosevelt and President Conant, he was suggesting that Americans return to the status of the 13 colonies, modified, no doubt, by those advances in statescraft that have brought the British dominions into being.

The Tribune, disbelieving that American citizens would ever consent to become the subject of a king-emperor, had suggested an alternative plan. If the British are desirous of a political union with the United States, the only constitutional way in which it can be accomplished is through application by Great Britain and those other parts of the empire that have achieved self-government, for admission to our Union of States. . . .

* * *

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

Your editorial of Jan. 15, "Three Plans," states that "the obvious fact" that the American and British people can "co-ordinate many of their activities in the future to their mutual benefit" has produced several proposals that this "desirable end would be facilitated by closer political ties or by actual union." You conclude:

"Only three plans are proposed: The colonial or Churchill plan, the State or Tribune plan, and the alliance or bankers' plan. If we are mistaken and there is still another plan, we should like to hear what it is."

I wish to respond to your generous invitation, for there is another plan. But first I would say that I strongly agree with you in rejecting both the alliance plan and the Churchill plan for a common citizenship without a common government, though I would not question the motives of their authors any more than I would question yours. I would also agree that your plan has great advantages.

The Tribune plan would end the danger of foreign powers playing the U. S. A. and Britain against each other. It would remove the weakness and peril inherent in separate American and British navies, air forces, and armies; it would create a unified war force so powerful that none would dare challenge it.

No less gigantic are the economic advantages we and the British would gain. Gone would be the danger of cutthroat British and American competition for airlines, shipping lines, markets, raw materials—and the disastrous, Communism-breeding unemployment, low prices, red balance sheets and bitter animosity that would result from this. . . .

Agreeing as I do that a federal union solution is the only practical one, I regret to differ with the Tribune on one point. I refer to the method by which it would achieve the Union—by our admitting the British democracies into the U. S. A. as States. I can understand some of the reasons why the Tribune chose this method, but I find it much more advantageous to the British than to us. Here are three objections to it that you seem to have overlooked:

1. Your method would make Great Britain the biggest State in the U. S. A. True, you have suggested that England, Scotland, and Wales be admitted as separate States. But England alone has 37,000,000 people, and so it would have three times the weight of New York State and five times that of Illinois in Congress and in the electoral college. In the Republican National Convention, England would have more votes than Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri put together. The odds would favor the candidate who could carry England. What American could carry it against President Roosevelt . . . except, possibly, Wendell Willkie? I find it hard to believe that this is what the Tribune wants.

2. The Tribune plan would inevitably and automatically extend our present bureaucracy through the British Commonwealth, enormously increasing its numbers, cost, inefficiency, and danger. It would extend the WPA, for example, to all the dole areas in the British Isles. Think of all the jobs the Administration would have to give, the terrific possibilities of building up a political machine. Couple this with the political power England would enjoy by virtue of being by far the biggest State in the U. S. A. Doesn't this add up to giving the British, the bureaucrats and their buddies a stranglehold on the U. S. A.? Again I find it hard to believe that this is what the Tribune wants.

3. The Tribune plan would end the U. S. A. as the nation we know today. Surely, you have not thought through where your method leads. Your editorial insists that Anglo-American relations be conducted on "an equitable basis—that is, by Americans speaking as Americans to British speaking as British." But by bringing the British into the U. S. A. as a State you give them the same right we have to speak as Americans, while letting them retain the right to speak as British. You take away the right of the people of the 48 United States to speak as Americans in the sense they speak now, as a nation apart from the British. We of the 48 States would no longer have any means of governing our mutual interests except the federal government we would share with England and New Zealand. . . .

Happily, we Americans need not make the sacrifices and run the dangers your plan involves in order to gain its tremendous advantages. We need only change the method of forming the Union. There is a plan to do this which your editorial overlooked. It is known as the Union Now plan from two books I wrote to advocate it, *Union Now* and *Union Now With Britain.*

Whereas you would achieve union by admitting outside nations as States in the U. S. A., Union Now would achieve it by forming a new Union, composed of those nations and the U. S. A. as a nation, on the same basic principles as our Constitution. This simple change in the Tribune plan would remove its disadvantages and dangers for the U. S. A. The proof:

1. The Union plan would make the U. S. A. the biggest state in the Union. In this respect it would give us all the advantages your plan would give England.

2. The Union Now plan allows us to start the Anglo-American Union with a clean page as regards bureaucracy. . . . The Union Now plan, instead of extending our existing bureaucracy automatically, would eliminate a great deal of it—all of it that is devoted to trying to make national sovereignty work in certain fields where it has become obsolete. . . .

3. The Union Now plan would preserve the integrity of the nation formed by the area, people, history and government of the 48 United States. Just as the Tribune plan insures that there would always be an England, the Union Now plan insures that there would always be this U. S. A. with a government of its own to govern independently the mutual affairs of the 48 States. . . .

There are other reasons why I believe that the Union Now method provides a better method than yours of saving us, through Anglo-American federal union, from the grave dangers in our present relationship while retaining all the incalculable advantages in the Tribune plan. However, I hope these reasons will suffice to lead you to make the adjustment in your plan Union Now involves.

If not, I trust we can surely agree that the best way to settle such issues is to convoke a constitutional convention representing the American and British peoples and, I would hope, other experienced Atlantic democracies. That would certainly be in the great tradition of 1787. . . .

CLARENCE K. STREIT

No Time for Political Mudslinging

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Roscoe Drummond

The United States has never conducted a Presidential election in which there weren't some pretty bad foul balls and offside tactics.

In times of peace we can, perhaps, assimilate a certain amount of political name-calling, part-time demagoguery and falsification—and mark it all off to the quadrennial campaign spree.

But this year the Nation's unity, its poise, and its mutual good will and good faith are not expendable.

At a time when the duration of the war is in balance, when the peak of the hardest fighting in Europe will be at hand, they are certainly not expendable in an election which will determine the shape of the American Government for the next four years and may determine the shape of the peace for the next 100 years.

The encouraging fact is that some people, in politics and out, in the capital and in the country, are beginning to think that some voluntary restraints ought to be accepted by both parties and by all candidates in this wartime election—not any soft-pedaling of honest, candid debate, not any muting of courageous differences, but some reduction of plain campaign abuses which are deplored but tolerated in peace but are dangerously divisive in war.

"From the standpoint of national unity," a prominent member of the Republican National Committee remarked to me recently, "probably the most important emphasis that we could place on the campaign would be the insistence by both parties on the elimination of any campaign activities which would bring in racial and religious issues.

"Both parties should publicly and privately prevent the circulation and use of scurrilous and defamatory matter in campaign literature, and particularly that cowardly brand which appears anonymously and destroys reputations and characters without being courageous enough to accept responsibility.

"As I see it, both our parties should move strenuously to eliminate class hatreds, racial hatreds, and religious hatreds, with their resulting inevitable conflicts.

"In this connection, it has even been suggested to me that a nation-wide committee might be set up on the invitation of our political parties, the function of which would be to watch for and condemn the appearance of any defamatory matter which would tend to stir up racial or religious antagonisms. Such a committee might be composed of such outstanding citizens as former Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, one of our leading Republican statesmen; former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, one of our leading Democratic statesmen and a Roman Catholic; Bernard M. Baruch, one of our leading Hebrews who has done such notable service in both World War One and World War Two, and Judge Francis E. Rivers, who was recently elected to the City Court of New York, one of our leading colored citizens."

Here, certainly, is one constructive approach to a problem which merits responsible attention.

A phase of the problem is illustrated in a recent column by David Lawrence in which he reports that "there is one piece of misrepresentation, still being circulated by isolationists, which ought to be eliminated from the campaign. It is the assertion that President Roosevelt, although promising 'to keep our boys out of foreign wars,' did nevertheless send them abroad to fight, in fact to many stations overseas."

What the President really said was:

"We will not participate in foreign wars and we will not send our Army, naval or air forces to fight in foreign lands outside of the Americas except in case of attack."

Mr. Lawrence notes that "the phrase that is customarily eliminated by the isolationists is 'except in case of attack.'"

On both sides of the argument, Mr. Lawrence's column illustrates one kind of political tactic which can impair this critical wartime campaign. In this instance, his column does not cite the evidence on which he bases his accusation against the isolationists—although this is not to suggest that he does not possess the evidence. But if the evidence is not substantial, then the isolationists deserve public exoneration, and if the charge is true, then the exposure cannot be too vigorous.

A distinguished trusted nonpartisan panel, such as suggested, might effectively deal with campaign falsification without regard to party. It would be a healthy corrective at a time when national unity is more than ordinarily not expendable.

Power by Accretion

The Bookshelf

It was long more than a reassuring reminder to those of this and earlier generations of Americans that powers not delegated to the Federal Government by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. There are those of us who still find assurance and some promise of national safety and integrity in that declaration.

But there comes for our serious study and contemplation a most persuasive volume, AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT, by Carl Brent Swisher (Houghton Mifflin, Boston, $6), to remind us that the powers once supposed to have been prudently reserved have in some way been quite generously bartered, some voluntarily and some by a sleight-of-hand method quicker, though no less legitimate in the eyes of interpreted law, than the original processes of what lawyers refer to as a "meeting of minds."

It is not insisted by Professor Swisher that the gradual usurpation of power by Federal authority tends, or is immediately likely to threaten the remnant of State sovereignty. The structure as originally set up by the Constitutional Convention remains.

What has taken place, either as a result of the voluntary surrender of individual reserved rights and powers by the States, or through sometimes tortuous and complex interpretations of the laws by the Supreme Court, is justified, if justifiable, by the extension of territorial boundaries, the development of our natural resources, and the necessity of adapting the basic laws of a nation of sparsely settled colonies to the needs of a commercial and industrial giant.

Professor Swisher leads us entertainingly along a most profitable search for a patent error in the course which circumstance, or destiny, has compelled us to follow in seeking sincerely to preserve more than an outward skeleton of our fundamental Charter.

We are left with the reassurance that the extraordinary powers assumed are, in the main, justified and essential to the functioning of a once precocious stripling nation now become powerful. Its added strength would profit little were it not permitted a broader arena in which to employ it to the advantage of even those who zealously cherish the traditions of its adolescence. F. L. P.

Washington Did Not—

Two years ago, the 350 Americans imprisoned by the Japanese in an internment camp at Hong Kong decided that—despite the seeming incongruities—they were going to celebrate Washington's Birthday. Jack Shannon of the Coca Cola Company in New York, a former Standard Oil man, who was interned there for six months, tells the story. For several days they reduced their already meager rations to save up the ingredients for some tiny cakes, and they also organized an orchestra out of the decidedly local talent.

But the high spot of the party on February 22 was neither the dancing, the music, nor the refreshments. It was the picture of the Father of His Country contributed by an interned artist. The portrait seemed to stare in astonishment at the sight of Americans denied their freedom while under it in large letters was the caption: "Washington did NOT sleep here."—STELLA WESTON TUTTLE.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Cure for War

Senator Clark of Missouri vainly protested passage of the resolution recognizing the 40th anniversary on Dec. 17 of the Wright brothers' historic airplane flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C. He called the event "probably the greatest disaster that has ever happened to mankind."

The airplane should not be cursed for the disastrous uses men have put it to. It and all other machines are strictly impartial and neutral. They do constructive or destructive work, depending on the motives of the manipulators.

Man must catch up morally and spiritually with his scientific understandings and technological skill.

Misunderstandings and hatreds between nationalities and races, which enable wicked men to use the products of science for wholesale destruction, must be curbed and eventually eradicated. That will be a terrific job. What can you and I do? Some of us are in position to do more than others, but all of us can make a good start by following the advice of the Master: Treat others as we would be treated; love one another.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Press-Scimitar.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year.....$12.00 — Three months $3.00
Six months.....$6.00 — One month.....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.